

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG, ALBERT  
SABER, Conrad

FILE NO. 100-10744

VOLUME NO. Bureau

SERIALS 13 16

76

13 926

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## NOTICE

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BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

2/25/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

868. 2/25/58. 4 page printed newspaper. "That Justice Shall be Done" dtd 2/58. [REDACTED]

b70

869. [REDACTED]

b70

870. " Letter announcing Special Sobell Committee Meeting 2/27/58.

871. " Press Release dated 3/4/58 advising of transfer of Morton Sobell to Atlanta.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b70

872. [REDACTED]

b70

873. " Reprint of article from Toronto paper. [REDACTED]

b70

Field File #:

100-109111-18156

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 24 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

WJL

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Buffile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

3/14/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

874. [REDACTED] 670

875. " Announcement of 4/21/58 dinner in honor of Morton Sobell. 670

NOTE: [REDACTED]

876. 3/19/58. Invitation to an Appeal for Freedom Dinner, sponsored by the Sobell  
Committee on 4/21/58. [REDACTED] 670

877. 3/28/58. Invitation to attend Sobell Committee Marathon Party Dec 31, 1957. [REDACTED] 670

878. " Literature from Committee to Secure Justice from Morton Sobell. [REDACTED] 670

879. [REDACTED]

880. [REDACTED] 670

882. 3/28/58. Newspaper published by National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton  
Sobell dated 2/58. [REDACTED]

883. " "A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell" sponsored by CSJMS. [REDACTED] 670

884. [REDACTED] 670

Field File #:

100-11111-18157

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 4 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387935

NY Field Division

4/3/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS-C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual LB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

885. 4/3/58. Newspaper, dated 2/58, published by Nat'l Committee to Secure Justice  
for Morton Sobell [REDACTED] b7D

886.

[REDACTED] b7D

887, 4/10/58. CSJMS letter 4/3/58 re: Morton Sobell Victory Dinner 4/21/58.  
[REDACTED] b7D

Field File #:

100-107111-16158

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 3 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835 NY Field Division

4/21/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION  
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

- 888. 4/21/58. Letter dated 1/10/58.
- 889. " 1 copy of paper entitled "That Justice shall be done" dated Feb 1958.
- 890. " 1 Petition entitled "A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell".
- 891. " Petition (1) entitled "Appeal to the President".
- 892. " 1 Business reply envelope.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

- 893. 4/21/58. Press Release from committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell entitled "Morton Sobell no longer in Alcatraz".
- 894. 4/21/58. Flyer entitled "Text of Letter from Morton Sobell to his wife and his son on his transfer from Alcatraz."

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

- 895. 4/21/58. Sobell [REDACTED] dated Feb 23.
- 896. 4/21/58. Photostat of "NY" Ad from Los Angeles Sobell Committee. [REDACTED]

b7D

100-107111-18159

Field File #: 100-107111-18159

cc cc

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

5/9/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION  
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

897. 5/9/58. 4/30/58 letter from CSJMS re 4/21/58 dinner cancellation.

898. " Announcement of 5/6/58 Sobell Committee meeting.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

899. 5/16/58. Leaflet captioned "Justice for Morton Sobell".

900. " Reprint from "The Oregonian Newspaper", 10/16/57.

901. " Reprint from "The Milwaukee Journal", 10/16/57.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

902. [REDACTED] b7D

903. " May 1958 "Morton Sobell Newsletter". [REDACTED]

b7D

904. 6/5/58. Flyer entitled "University Students Discuss the Facts in the Case of  
Scientist Morton Sobell." [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B160

100-107111-1B160

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>de</i>	FILED <i>de</i>
MAY 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387035

NY Field Division

6/10/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN  
THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION  
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

905. 6/10/58. Newspaper throwaway dated April 58 entitled "That Justice Shall be done"  
issued by CSJMS [REDACTED] b7D

906. 6/10/58. Undated ltr. re CSJMS summer plans [REDACTED] al b7D

907. 6/13/58. Reprint of article in "The Michigan Daily" re Sobell Case.

908. " 6/12/58 letter re radio program on Rosenberg - Sobell Case.

909. " "Flyer" re 6/22/58 Memorial to Rosenbergs.

910. " Announcement of 6/21 ACPFE picnic.

911. " Announcement re 6/21/58 Sobell Party.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B161

100-107111-1B161  
[Handwritten signature and initials]



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File # 100-137335

NY Field Division

6/24/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION  
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

- 912. 6/24/58. List of June Sobell Committee Plans. [REDACTED] b7D
- 913. " Newspaper "That Justice Shall Be Done", obtained at the United Independent Socialists Conference held in NYC on 6/13/58. [REDACTED] b7D
- 914. " Throwaway "University Students Discuss the Facts in the Case of Scientist Morton Sobell", obtained at the United Independent Socialist conference held in NYC on 6/13/58. [REDACTED] b7D

100-107111-1B162

Field File #: 100-107111-1B162

[Handwritten initials and stamps]

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File: 100-387835

NY Field Division

7/3/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

- 915. 7/3/58. New York Sobell Committee leaflet re "Freedom Fortnight" for Sobell, 6/1-15/58. [REDACTED] b7D
- 916. 8/1/58. Flyer entitled, "What Does The Month of June Mean To You?". [REDACTED] b7D
- 917. 8/1/58. Photostat of "Counterattack Vol. 12, #25 June 20, 1958". [REDACTED] b7D
- 918. " Flyer entitled, "Dear Alumnus" announcing a Sobell Committee function to be held on June 21st. [REDACTED] b7D
- 919. " 6/22/58 Broadcast "Counterpoint" WJZV 9:35pm - 10pm Prof. W. Kunstler interviews Roy M. Conn re Sobell Case. [REDACTED] b7D
- 920. " 6/29/58 Broadcast of "Counterpoint" Prof. W. Kunstler interviewing Prof. P. Sharp re Sobell Case. [REDACTED] b7D
- 921. " Photostat of Counterattack Vol. 12, #27 dated 7/11/58. [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-18163  
#7-3

100-107111-18163

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 3 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Log Log*  
*[Signature]*

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division  
8/4/58 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

- 922. 8/4/58. Three announcements re Sobell Committee. [REDACTED] b7D
- 923. " Protest of Counterattack vol 12, No 28 July 25, 1958. [REDACTED] b7D
- 924. 9/11/58. MORTON SOBELL News Letter dated 7/58.
- 925. " Letter dated 7/58 on letterhead of Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.
- 926. " Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. MORTON SOBELL.

NOTE: [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B164 #7-3

100-107111-1B164  
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B868	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B869	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B870	LETTER	✓		
1B871	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B872	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B873	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B874	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B875	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B876	INVITATION	✓		
1B877	INVITATION	✓		
1B878	REPORT	✓		
1B879	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B880	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B881	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B882	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B883	PETITION	✓		
1B884	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B885	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B886	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B887	LETTER	✓		
1B888	LETTER	✓		
1B889	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B890	PETITION	✓		
1B891	PETITION	✓		
1B892	ENVELOPE	✓		
1B893	PRESS RELEASE	✓		
1B894	FLYER	✓		
1B895	FLYER	✓		
1B896	NEWSPAPER AD			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B897	LETTER	✓		
1B898	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B899	LEAFLET	✓		
1B900	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B901	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B902	EXEMPT		B7D	
1B903	NEWS LETTER	✓		
1B904	FLYER	✓		
1B905	NEWSPAPER			✓ TOO LARGE FOR COPYING
1B906	LETTER	✓		
1B907	NEWS REPRINT	✓		
1B908	LETTER	✓		
1B909	FLYER	✓		
1B910	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		
1B911	ANNOUNCEMENT	✓		



Committee for Economic Justice Dr. Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 12nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquy 4-9983

SPECIAL MEETING

Thursday, Feb. 27, 7:30 pm.

Sobell Office, 940 Broadway

We have just learned that we have been able to get the picturesque Tavern-on-the-Green restaurant in Central Park for a Sobell dinner on April 21st.

This means that we must immediately plan a program for making this dinner a resounding success that will publicly launch our Appeal to the President.

We therefore urge you to attend this special planning meeting.

Note the earlier starting time of 7:30. This is so we can precede our discussion with a reception in honor of Bessie Bloostein. It was her wonderful and devoted work on last week's thrift sale that made the event an outstanding success, with some \$500 being raised. We would like to drink a toast in her honor. This is not only for her most recent achievement, but for her work on previous thrift sales, and in catering so many dinners for our committee.

And speaking of thrift sales--we are happy to inform you that another one will be held for 2 weeks beginning April 12th. Your efforts and cooperation have helped to make this last sale so successful. Please begin a new round of collecting and getting new and used articles to our office. Please start now.

See you Thursday.

Very sincerely yours,

*Emily Alman*  
Emily Alman  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983

From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

MORTON SOBELL NO LONGER IN ALCATRAZ

NEW YORK, March 4--Mrs. Morton Sobell today stated the following:

"It is with heartfelt thanksgiving that I learn that our work and prayers have been answered and that my husband, Morton Sobell, is no longer in Alcatraz prison. According to a letter that I have received from him, he is being transferred to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. To those who are not familiar with the inhumanity of Alcatraz, it may seem a small victory. But to know that now, after more than five years, our family may touch our loved one's hand and speak to him face to face is a great joy. To no longer be forced to make a 6000 mile trip each time we visit is a blessing. I hope that the time will come when these minimum privileges will be accorded to all those unfortunates in Alcatraz, but meanwhile we are grateful that our own situation is improved.

"My husband's mother, Rose Sobell, who is now in a New York hospital undergoing surgery on her eyes, has asked me also to express her gratitude. The removal of my husband from Alcatraz offers new hope that she will realize her one desire in life--to see her only son free.

"Morton's mother and I have the responsibility of knowing that he is an innocent man, wrongly convicted in a trial that took place during a time of national hysteria. Throughout our country and the world many



voices have been raised for my husband's freedom. Many have felt that his being sent to Alcatraz was an extreme example of the pressures and vindictiveness of the period in which he was tried. His transfer from Alcatraz is an indication that we are moving into a more rational time. It is our hope and belief that this action is the prelude to his freedom, for he does not belong in any prison.

"We thank with all our hearts those who have helped us in the past, and those who will continue to help obtain my husband's release and prove his innocence. We hope and pray that he will be able to come home to us soon. It is already eight years that he has been in prison, more than five of them in Alcatraz, and now he must still endure the rigors of Atlanta. Neither justice nor humanity can be served by his continued imprisonment. We will continue our efforts for Morton's freedom with greater energy and lighter hearts because one part of the burden of injustice has been lifted from our shoulders."

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# The Globe and Mail

Final Edition

TORONTO, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1955.

5 Cents Per Copy

J. V. McAree

## Another Dreyfus Case?

**A**LCATRAZ is the sternest, harshest place of imprisonment in the United States. It has been compared to Devil's Island, and is reserved for the confinement of the most dangerous criminals who have been convicted of the gravest crimes, and who, if ever they regained their freedom, would be as menacing to the community as so many mad dogs or ravening wolves. Among the prisoners at Alcatraz as this is written is a man named Morton Sobell. He is serving a thirty-year sentence for being involved in a Communist conspiracy against his country, an active member of the Communist Party and linked with the Rosenbergs. The Rosenbergs, you may remember, were a man and wife convicted of stealing confidential information concerning atomic matters and passing it along to Russia. They were electrocuted, which shocked a great many people who believed them guilty but thought the punishment was cruel and barbarous, especially the execution of Mrs. Rosenberg who might reasonably have been expected to be under the domination of her husband if she committed unlawful acts.

### Friends of Sobell

Nothing can be done for the Rosenbergs now, but something possibly can be done for Sobell, against whom the evidence of guilt was much less convincing. Committees have been formed here and there and people are being urged to write to influential Americans with the idea of getting Sobell a new trial, or at least reducing his sentence to bring it more in line with other sentences for similar crimes. Even Canadians are being appealed to, and a few weeks ago a young woman from New York spent a couple of hours with us presenting the Sobell case and asking us to do something about it. The only thing we can do about it is to present the facts of the case to our readers, that is to say, the facts which are being marshaled in Sobell's favor.

### Rosenberg's Classmate

Here then is the story: Mr. Morton Sobell was born and raised in New York, graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College, and later received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. In the Second World War he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead a job which would contribute to the war effort. In 1950 he was employed at the Reeves Instrument Company. His only admitted connection with Julius Rosenberg was the fact that they had been fellow classmates at City College. In June of 1950 Mr. Sobell and his family—wife and two children—went to Mexico as tourists. It was in Mexico that he heard of the arrest of his former classmate. This seemed to be the climax of various thoughts which had been passing through Sobell's head, and probably of undisclosed acts. He concluded that freedom was being destroyed in the United States and that it might not be safe for him to return. He considered the wisdom of remaining abroad, like many other Americans were doing about the same time. Under different names he made inquiries about a safe place to stay and the fact that he employed this mild deception was considered damning when eventually he came to trial.

### Kidnapped

But he and his wife finally came to the conclusion "that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out." So the family got the necessary vaccinations required of tourists for re-entry to the United States and arranged for passage home. Then one night in August as they were having dinner in their apartment it was invaded by police who took them into custody. Sobell was charged with robbing a Mexican bank. They were turned over to the FBI and, as later alleged, without any authority to do so from the Mexican Government. They were taken back to the United States and put on

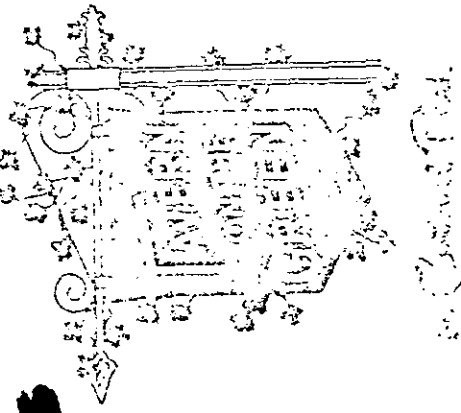
trial. The only specific charge against Sobell was that he had had five conversations with Julius Rosenberg. What passed in these conversations was never revealed. At the trial they were not even mentioned.

### Dubious Prosecutor

The prosecution, one of the directors was the notorious Roy Cohn. McCarthy's investigator, alleged that Sobell was a Communist and therefore had a predisposition to espionage, and that his visit to Mexico was only a flight to escape justice. One extraordinary feature of the trial which aroused the indignation of some lawyers and jurists was that Sobell was not linked with any specific act of conspiracy. It was also alleged in Sobell's defense that he had been actually kidnapped in Mexico. One of the witnesses against him was a character named Max Elster, admittedly a perjurer in a prior case, who has never been prosecuted, probably as a reward for his testimony against Sobell. From the time of his arrest to the present, Sobell has been under constant pressure to "cooperate" with the authorities by confessing. This he has steadfastly refused to do, and he has ceased to assert his innocence. So there he is in Alcatraz, 200 miles away from his wife and family. Mrs. Sobell is permitted to see him once a month, but then they see each other through a glass partition and talk through telephones. His friends are treating as a preliminary step toward his ultimate vindication that he be transferred from Alcatraz to another Federal prison where it will be easier for him to communicate with his family and attorneys who are preparing his case. To us this does not seem an unreasonable request. Another feature worth mentioning is that Sobell and the Rosenbergs, too, were subjected to a kind of inverted form of anti-Semitism. They were, of course, Jews. Judges and prosecutors also were Jews, and it is not improbable that in order to clear themselves of the suspicion of being tender toward other members of their own faith, they acted more savagely than if their victims had been Gentiles.

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:  
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
940 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • ALgonquin 4-9983

~~██████████~~  
~~██████████~~  
b20



Please reserve:

- Tables @ \$100 (seating 10 people)
- Single Places @ \$10

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner  
on April 21st. My check for \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....



APPEAL FOR FREEDOM DIRECTORS

being held throughout the country

during April, 1958

as a National Appeal for Action

in behalf of MORTON SOBELL

and are cordially invited to attend

The TRAVELOTTI Dinner

at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel

Monday evening, April 21st, at 6:30 p.m.

Guest list on page 2 of this brochure

Distinguished Guests

Vertical lines for address and contact information on the right side of the page.

Please reserve:

Tables @ \$100 (seating 10 people)

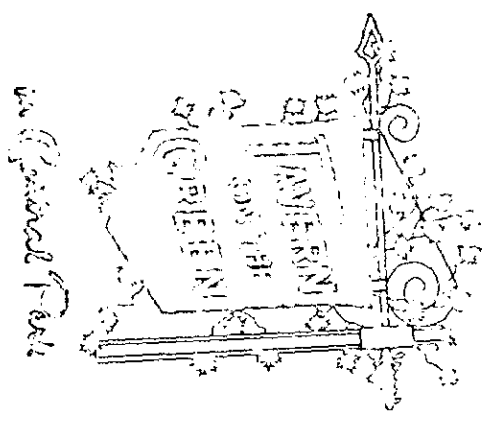
Single Places @ \$10

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner  
on April 21st. My check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....



... with those who are taking part in the  
APPEAL FOR FREEDOM Dinners  
being held throughout the country

during April, 1958

as a National Appeal for Action

in behalf of MORTON SOBELL.

... you are cordially invited to dine  
and be entertained at

the Tavern on the Green

between 2nd West and 67th Street

Monday evening, April 21st, at 6:30 p.m.

...

Contribution Ten Dollars per Plate

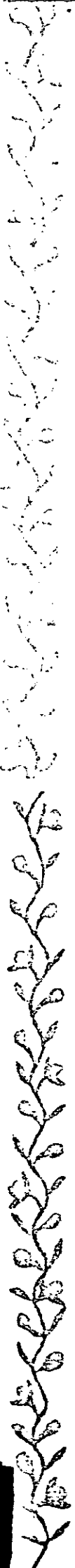
Distinguished Guests

Please tear off this reservation card  
and mail it with your check made out

to:

Mrs. Margaret Blau  
Suite D, 940 Broadway  
New York 10, New York

... to join hands and hearts ...



b7D





Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway AL 4-9983

contr. in advance \$1.25  
at the door \$1.75

77 Fifth Avenue  
(bet. 15 & 16 St)

9:30 p.m.

Tuesday eve (Dec. 31)

Year

to the prize party of the

all sitting up...

BRILLIANT  
ENTERTAINMENT

BALLROOM FOR DANCING

MURRAY TABLE

us

and ming in the New Year with

marathon party... 9:30 to 9:30

so please drop in for our



670

FOR ALL THOSE...

YOUNG IN HEART...

who believe New Year's  
should be an "old fashioned  
affair ..."

COME JOIN US ...

in a warm, wonderful

eve ...

# Committee for the Justice For Morton Sobell

730 N. 4th Street (Entrance on 7th Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquy 4-2983

## ONE MILLION FOR MORTON SOBELL

A report of the National Sobell Conference to Plan Next Steps

New York City, November 30, December 1.

On November 30 and December 1 delegates representing the many thousands of Americans who are fighting the Sobell case with devotion and determination met at a National Conference to plan the next steps. This meeting represented a turning point in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

On the one hand, despite strong new evidence never refuted by the prosecution, the U.S. Supreme Court had just refused to review Morton Sobell's appeals. The Court's decision came in an atmosphere of new hysteria fanned by the Justice Department through such methods as the special report on the case in Look Magazine, the fantastic and unscrupulous attack on Helen Sobell in the Abel trial, and the attempt by a former prosecutor in the trial to blame the Russian Sputniks on the Rosenbergs.

On the other hand, history was crumbling the myth that dominated the Rosenberg-Sobell trial--the myth that the "secret" of the atom bomb was stolen from our country. Important newspapers were writing editorials questioning the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. New support was being voiced for Morton Sobell's freedom or a new trial. Never before had the opportunities been so great for bringing the truth of this case to the American people, and demonstrating how vital this fight is to civil liberties, our democracy, our morality.

In this perspective, the delegates to the conference faced two roads. One was to continue making progress in the case, but at a pace that might mean a campaign of five, ten or 15 more years while Morton Sobell languishes in Alcatraz. The alternative was to work on a hitherto unprecedented scale that would arouse the moral conscience of our country and create a campaign of such a character and intensity that would build and build until justice would have to be given to Sobell.

As the conference developed, it became clear which path would be chosen. All of the delegates reported rapid gains in their respective areas, and the re-affirmation of support when the court decision became known. Delegates were present from such key cities as San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cleveland, Syracuse and New York. Everywhere the story was the same--the determination and readiness to embark upon a campaign the like of which has not yet been seen on the Rosenberg-Sobell case, with all that has gone before but a prelude to the tremendous scale on which the work would now be carried on.

It was estimated at the conference that we have already reached millions with the facts. It was decided that a great national effort

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would be made to secure action by One Million Americans for Morton Sobell, and in the process of this work reach millions more and raise the case to the level that must be reached for Sobell's freedom.

The program through which we are launching this drive follows. We ask that everyone in your city interested in the Sobell case schedule a meeting as quickly as possible to thoroughly discuss the program and plan for participation in your area. It will only be by the mustering of every person pledged to winning justice in this case that we will be able to succeed. We ask, too, that you take the information about our conference, and about your plans, to the major organizations in your area so that you can also enlist their aid.

Through our unprecedented effort, we can and will achieve Morton Sobell's freedom.

## PROGRAM

1. A national campaign shall be undertaken to secure action on behalf of Morton Sobell by One Million Americans.
2. A great petition campaign is to be undertaken for the freeing of Morton Sobell by executive action.
3. The National Sobell Committee and Committees throughout the country will urge prominent individuals, organizations, and newspapers to conduct public inquiries into the facts on the case.
4. An intensified program of legal research and investigation will be undertaken. Efforts to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial will be pressed.
5. Efforts shall be made to win Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Petitions for Executive Action--The circulation of petitions on a large scale throughout the country will be a focal point for our effort to secure action by a million people. The goal will be to keep building support for the filing of a formal request for pardon or commutation. We will continue circulating the appeal that already has been signed by so many eminent Americans. The conference also called for the printing of a simplified petition to the White House that will be convenient for circulation in the streets, canvassing, mailings, and general use. At the direction of the conference, a sub-committee met and drew up the new petition. It will be on a single sheet of paper with space for 10 signatures. The longer appeal and the names of the eminent signers will also be made available. Stress was placed on the widest possible circulation of the petitions--among friends, neighbors, leaders of the community, in the trade unions, in organizations--everywhere possible.

Launching the Petition Drive--The sub-committee has drawn up a national schedule for the petition campaign. Our first target date is being proposed for the month of April. Between now and then we must gather an impressive number of signatures, to be compiled, and brought to Washington as the kick-off of our snowballing effort to free Sobell through executive action. We are proposing dinners during the month of April in all of the major cities. Admission to the dinner, in addition to the financial cost, would be a given number of signatures either collected by the person attending, or a group of people whom he or she represents.

For example, a large city such as Los Angeles might seek a dinner of 500 persons, each bringing 100 signatures. Other cities could scale themselves according to what is possible--but we urge the goals to be as high as is humanly possible. In smaller areas, the focal point could be meetings and house gatherings.

Financially, it is extremely practical to aim for a goal of collecting a dollar for every signature. Some people who sign won't be able to contribute anything. Some may give a dollar. Others may give more. But a good goal is to plan fund-raising activity so that there will be at least a dollar matched for each signature turned in. We stress the importance of making the collection of funds a major part of the signature campaign, because as you will see from the section of this report discussing the budget, expenses must be met to carry out our broad plans.

In planning your major affairs in April, we urge you to be in touch with the main committees in your region of the country as to timing. For example, committees in the Northwest should be in touch with San Francisco, the Southwest with Los Angeles, the Mid-West with Chicago, and the East with New York. What we hope to do is have the dinners and meetings in the West take place at the early part of April, with all the signatures collected brought by western delegates to Chicago, and then from Chicago they will be added to those of the Mid-West and brought by western and mid-western delegates to New York, where the launching dinner will be held at the end of April. Then the delegation representing all parts of the country will take the signatures to Washington, present them, and inform their senators and representatives of this action.

Literature--The Conference stressed the need for printed material that would meet the needs and potentialities of the day. Many types of literature were suggested, and a sub-committee meeting at the direction of the conference drew up plans for the following immediate pieces of material:

1. The petition.
2. A new tabloid newspaper that would place the case in the perspective needed to gain the support of large numbers of people. The tabloid is to include latest developments in the case and points refuting the Look Magazine article.
3. A piece of literature that would underscore the new light on the case shed by recent scientific developments and the statements by scientists and leading publications that there never was an atomic secret to steal.
4. The sub-committee also decided to explore the possibility of a new pamphlet on the case and of reprinting the trial record, which is now out of stock.

Public Inquiry--The widespread public interest in the case, the new evidence, the doubts that have been raised, and the report by the Justice Department that appeared in Look Magazine obviously call for objective inquiries into the facts by interested citizens. The conference urged the maximum encouragement to such inquiries. Some areas suggested that in addition to any national efforts made, people in their own cities should encourage groups of citizens to study the case. Local newspapers should be approached and asked to study the case.

Legal Research and Investigation--Funds were designated in the budget for the carrying out of legal research and investigation to uncover new evidence for further court action. A legal report cited various aspects of the case which provide a basis for continuing to prevail upon the courts to grant a new trial.

Budget--The Conference voted to raise a minimum national budget of \$100,000 for 1958. It was stressed that this was to be considered only the barest kind of minimum budget for the work that must be done, and does not include funds for such special projects such as TV broadcasts, newspaper ads etc. Also, the conference cited the need to raise a good part of the budget within the next few months to guarantee the means of launching our program. It is at this time that literature must be paid for and steps taken to initiate our work. A budget will be drawn up and sent to committee chairmen with suggestions for quotas and methods of meeting them. But it is urgent that fund-raising be stepped up without delay.

Staff--The Conference recognized the inadequacy of the present staff to meet the task that has been decided upon. Suggestions were made that the appropriate additions be made. Suggestions will be appreciated if you know of competent persons who are available. It has been suggested that there be a Sobell representative in Washington to keep the case before members of the Senate and Congress, and to take up the Sobell appeal with the major national organizations whose headquarters are in Washington. The need for a national fund-raiser was cited, as well as someone who could travel throughout the country.

#### EXPERIENCES AND SUGGESTIONS

1. It was suggested that the national office send the addresses of all major committees to each committee chairman, so that the various committees can exchange their material and learn from each other's experiences.
2. San Francisco reports excellent progress in gaining support among trade unions.
3. Milwaukee is taking a poll among persons in the city asking whether they have heard of Sobell, and whether they'd be interested in knowing more about it. The Milwaukee committee reports it has gained much interest in this way.
4. The Chicago committee has a self-addressed envelope for sending in sustaining funds. The envelope is very attractive, with a picture of Sobell and a place to fill out the contribution and name on the inside flap. Chicago reports much success in collecting sustainers.

#### \*\*\*\*\* SPECIAL ATTENTION

We know you will want to let Morton Sobell know of your continued determination to win his freedom by remembering to send him a holiday card. His address is: Mr. Morton Sobell, Box 996, Alcatraz, California  
\*\*\*\*\*

FILL OUT AND RETURN TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of \$6 per thousand.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of \$10 per thousand.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the new tabloid newspaper now being prepared at a cost of \$20 per thousand.

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIAL LITERATURE OFFER--Ideal for holiday season. Copies of Helen Sobell's book of poems, "You Who Love Life", are available to Sobell committees at a cost of only 50 cents per copy. The poems sell for \$1, and thus you could raise funds for your work and for the national office. Please do not sell them for less than \$1.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of "You Who Love Life" at 50 cents a copy

\*\*\*\*\*

Our group pledges to begin immediately to gather a total of \_\_\_\_\_ signatures for executive action by April.

Our group pledges to raise a total of \$\_\_\_\_\_ toward the \$100,000 national budget.

Please expect \$\_\_\_\_\_ by January 15.

Our group plans the following type of affair in April as a focal point of the petition launching:

The following are other events scheduled in our city on the Sobell case:

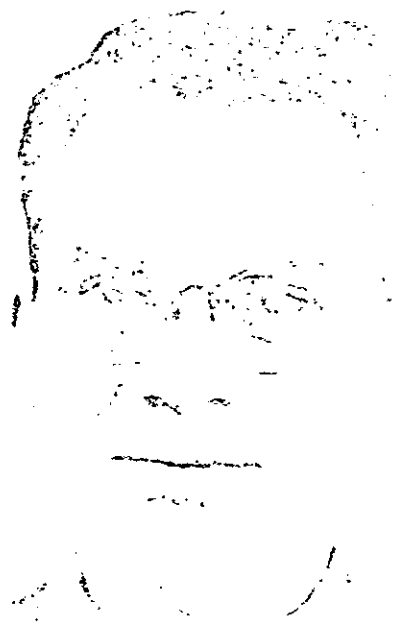
Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_ for literature ordered above.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

# *A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell*



**Mr. President:**

White House  
Washington, D. C.

**BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY**

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

**BETWEEN THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS**

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial;

consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

**BECAUSE MORTON SOBELL**

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

Name	Address	Contribution
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Please return petitions and contributions to

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Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.



Committee for the Freedom of Morton Sobell

110 PROSPERITY ST. New York, N.Y.

Alphonse 4-9783

April 3, 1958

Dear Friend:

We know that you who have worked with such devotion throughout these years to win Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz will want to celebrate this victory at our dinner at the picturesque Tavern on the Green restaurant in Central Park Monday evening, April 21st.

We are sure you will want to join in winning the next step--Morton Sobell's complete freedom. Our dinner will publicly open our new national appeal for executive action and will be highlighted by the presentation of petitions gathered in other parts of the country. Your presence will make this an event of great significance for Morton Sobell and for our country.

You will not want to miss the opportunity of hearing the very eminent member of the clergy, the Reverend Peter McCormack, minister at St. John's Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, and Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz during three of the five years Morton Sobell was imprisoned there. Reverend McCormack will speak of Morton Sobell and of Alcatraz. You will also hear Helen Sobell describe the joy of her recent visit in Atlanta, where for the first time in more than five years Morton was permitted to visit in the same room with his wife and son.

Please mail as quickly as possible your reservation and the reservation of your friends who will join you in making up a table. Because the Tavern on the Green must be notified of the number of persons attending it is necessary that we receive the reservations by April 14th. We are looking forward to sharing this memorable evening with you.

Very sincerely yours:

*Emily Alman*  
Emily Alman  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

-----Fill out and Mail today-----

Room D, 940 Broadway, New York City.

Please reserve:  Tables @ \$100 (seating 10 people)

Single Places @ \$10

Complimentary place for the enclosed 25 signatures on the Sobell petition and \$10 in contributions from friends

for the Morton Sobell Appeal for Freedom Dinner on April 21st.  
My check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.\*

\*Checks can be made payable to Mrs. Margaret Blau.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

1000 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

ALJoulin 7-9933

January 10, 1958.

Dear Friend:

Here is the material needed to launch our new campaign for action by one million Americans--our new tabloid newspaper which shows why support is being won for Morton Sobell's freedom...our new petition for wide-spread circulation...the special petition that is being signed by eminent Americans.

Orders are now being filled for those committees and groups who have already mailed in their requests.

But not enough people have yet been heard from. Please order your material now by filling out the attached blank and returning it.

Suggested ways of using material

1. Mailing the newspaper and general petition to lists of prospective signers and contributors in your area. A covering letter and a return envelope should be included.
2. Leaders in your community should be visited with the appeal already signed by so many prominent Americans. With the impressive list of those who have already joined in the appeal, you most certainly can be successful.
3. House gatherings should be scheduled to discuss the case and ways of getting action by people in your community.

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Please send us all ideas which you have so they can be passed along to other groups.

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Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the new executive action petition at a cost of \$12 per thousand.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the executive action petition signed by eminent Americans at a cost of \$10 per thousand.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the new tabloid newspaper at a cost of \$20 per thousand.

Enclosed find check in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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# A Petition in Behalf of Morton Sobell

Mr. President:

White House  
Washington, D. C.

BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial;

consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

BECAUSE MORTON SOBELL

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

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Please return petitions and contributions to  
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

# Appeal to the President

President Dwight D. Eisenhower  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

Morton Sobell, now in his eighth year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage." Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project."

We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President, we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My signature may be made public along with other signers of the Appeal.

I request that my signature not be made public.

Note:

The following have signed as individuals. Their associations are listed as means of identification only, and do not imply the sponsorship of their organizations.

## JUDGES AND LAWYERS

Leo Berman, Chicago, Ill.  
Robert L. Brock, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Landon L. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale  
John F. Finerty, New York City  
Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.  
Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Philip A. Klapman, Chicago, Ill.  
Conrad Lynn, New York, N.Y.  
Daniel Marshall, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Louis McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.  
George Olshouser, San Francisco, Cal.  
Richard W. Petherbridge, El Centro, Cal.  
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, U. of Chicago  
Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.  
James B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.  
Joanne B. Wilson, Seattle, Wash.  
R. I. Witherspoon, St. Louis, Mo.

## MINISTERS

Rev. David Andrews, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N.C.  
Rev. Alberto B. Baez, First Spanish Methodist Church of Brooklyn  
Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale  
Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.  
Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Melvin J. Battle, Milwaukee, Wis.

Rev. Howard C. Bushing, San Francisco, Cal.  
Rev. Fred Cappuccino, Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.  
Rev. W. Sterling Cary, The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.  
Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.  
Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
Rev. John E. Evans, First Unitarian Church, Columbus, Ohio  
Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rev. Curtis R. Gatlin, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. Clement Gordon, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. Cornelius Greenway, Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Wesley H. Hager, Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
Rev. Peter A. Hansly, Bronx, N.Y.  
Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena, Cal.  
Archbishop Walter D. C. Johnson, The Church of God, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Joseph P. King, Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.  
Rev. Dans Klotzle, Universalist Service Committee, Boston, Mass.  
Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Edward LeGrow, Glen Morris Presb Church, Richmond Hill, N.Y.  
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Harvard University  
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, U. of Chicago

Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore Area,  
The Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist  
Church, Glendale, Cal.  
Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant  
Chaplain of Alcatraz, San Francisco, Cal.  
Rev. H. J. McDonald, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. Sidney G. Menk, University Heights  
Presbyterian Church, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. James Myers, New York, N.Y.  
Rev. C. Earl Page, First Congregational  
Church, Spencer, Iowa  
Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, Winston-Salem, N.C.  
Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship  
Church, Berkeley, Cal.  
Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church,  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, Administrative  
Secretary, Baltimore Area, The  
Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.  
Dean Paul Roberts, Episcopal Cathedral,  
Denver, Colo.  
Rev. Charles L. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rev. Charles W. Stewart, Peoples A.M.E.  
Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. Carl A. Storm, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Rev. Walter Carl Tubke, San Francisco, Cal.  
Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rev. R. Valenti, Presbyterian Church of  
the Holy Trinity, New York, N.Y.

### RABBIS

Rabbi Moses J. S. Abels, former President  
Brooklyn Board of Rabbis, N.Y.  
Rabbi Zwi Anderman, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Sidney Ballon, Nassau Community  
Temple, West Hempstead, N.Y.  
Rabbi Jerome S. Bass, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Burbank, Cal.  
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi M. D. Bial, Temple Sinai, Summit, N.J.  
Rabbi Jerome B. Cohen, Englewood, N.J.  
Dr. Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rabbi Benjamin Englander, Cong. B'nai  
Israel, Irvington, N.J.  
Rabbi Jacob H. Epstein, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, New Orleans, La.  
Rabbi Morris Fishman, Community Synagogue,  
Atlantic City, N.J.  
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Ahavas Israel  
Synagogue, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Rabbi Seymour Freedman, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, New York, N.Y.  
Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Daniel Goldberg, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Sidney Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Rabbi Louis D. Gross, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Florence, S.C.  
Rabbi Z. Harry Gutstein, Sons of Israel,  
Willimantic, Conn.  
Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood  
Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, Cong. Beth  
Aaron, Billings, Mont.  
Rabbi Wollf Kaelter, Temple Israel,  
Long Beach, Cal.  
Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum, Tampa, Fla.  
Rabbi Aaron Kirschenbaum, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Raymond Leiman, Cong. B'nai  
Israel, Steubenville, Ohio  
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Herschel Lyman, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Rabbi Daniel Manies, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rabbi Israel Margolies, Cong. Beth Am,  
West Englewood, N.J.  
Rabbi Carl I. Miller, Gary, Ind.  
Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.  
Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, New York, N.Y.  
Rabbi Dr. Phillip Rosenberg, Temple Beth  
Shalom, Santa Ana, Cal.  
Moses Rosenthal, Rabbi Emeritus, Cong.  
Sons of Israel, Suffern, N.Y.  
Rabbi Samuel Rosinger, Temple Emanuel,  
Beaumont, Texas  
Rabbi Erwin Ruch, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rabbi Stephen A. Schafer, Toledo, Ohio  
Rabbi Solomon Segal, Beth Israel Cong.,  
Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada  
Rabbi Sanford M. Shapero, Elmira, N.Y.  
Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Rabbi Solomon Shapiro, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Rabbi David Wolf Silverman, YMHA Temple,  
Aurora, Ill.  
Rabbi Jacob Singer, Chicago, Ill.  
Rabbi Alan Mayor Sokobin, Temple Beth El,  
Laurelton, N.Y.  
Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg, Teaneck, N.J.  
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Rabbi Samuel Yalow, Syracuse, N.Y.

### EDUCATORS

Prof. James Milnor Alexander, Annandal  
University, Annandal, Hudson, N.Y.  
Prof. David Blackwell, University of Cal.  
Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Penna.  
Prof. Murray Branch, Moorehouse College,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Dr. E. H. Brunquist, Prof. Emeritus,  
University of Colorado, Denver, Colo.  
Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, N.Y.  
Dr. Burriss Cunningham, University of Cal.  
Prof. John J. DeBoer, U. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.  
Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell, Illinois Institute  
of Technology, Chesterton, Ind.  
Dr. Huntley Dupre, Macalester College,  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago  
Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.  
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale  
Dr. Eustace Hayden, Prof. Emeritus,  
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.  
Prof. Carroll P. Hurd, Westminster Col-  
lege, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, Stanford U.  
Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, U. of Minnesota  
J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University  
of Texas, Austin, Texas  
Prof. Rowland E. Logan, Bard College  
Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.  
Prof. Gerhard Loose, U. of Colorado  
Dr. Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N.Y.  
Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger  
Foundation, Topeka, Kansas  
Prof. Francis M. Myers, U. of Denver  
Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford U.  
Prof. Victor Paschke, Columbia U.  
Prof. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize  
Scientist, Pasadena, Cal.  
Prof. George W. Platzman, U. of Chicago  
Prof. Dale Pontius, Roosevelt U., Chicago  
Prof. Anatol Rappaport, U. of Michigan  
Prof. Oscar K. Rice, U. of North Carolina  
Prof. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University  
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof.  
Emeritus, Wellesley College  
Prof. Sidney J. Socolar, U. of Chicago  
Prof. Julian Sturtevant, Yale University  
Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Scientist,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton U.  
Arthur E. Woodruff, U. of Chicago  
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, U. of Utah

### WRITERS

Elmer Davis, Washington, D.C.  
Dorothy Day, editor, Catholic Worker,  
New York, N.Y.  
Waldo Frank, author, Truro, Mass.  
Maxwell Geismar, literary critic,  
Harrison, N.Y.  
William Harrison, editor, Boston Chrou-  
icle, Boston, Mass.  
Harold V. Knight, Exec. Dir., Denver  
Branch, ACLU, Denver, Colo.  
Milton Mayer, Carmel, Cal.  
Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.  
Dr. Scott Nearing, author, Camp Road, Me.  
Harvey O'Connor, Winnetka, Ill.  
John Sanford, Montecito, Cal.  
I. F. Stone, Washington, D.C.  
Al S. Waxman, editor and publisher,  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
William Appleman Williams, historian,  
Eugene, Oreg.

### OTHER EMINENT SIGNERS

Emily G. Falch, Nobel Prize Winner,  
Wellesley, Mass.  
Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Jessie F. Pinford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.  
Pablo Casals, cellist, Puerto Rico  
Mary H. Gleason, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.  
James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N.J.  
Russell Johnson, Petersham, Mass.  
Dr. Leo Mayer, physician, New York, N.Y.  
Dr. Eason Monroe, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Culbert L. Olson, former Governor  
California, Los Angeles, Cal.  
James B. Osgood, Bronx, N.Y.  
Dr. Clyde D. Phillips, physician, Chicago  
Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dr. Jeremiah Stabler, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Women's Intl. League  
for Peace and Freedom, Livonia, Mich.  
M. Lesley West, Syracuse, N.Y.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.

AL 4-9983

From the desk of: Ted Jacobs

MORTON SOBELL NO LONGER IN ALCATRAZ

NEW YORK, March 4--Mrs. Morton Sobell today stated the following:

"It is with heartfelt thanksgiving that I learn that our work and prayers have been answered and that my husband, Morton Sobell, is no longer in Alcatraz prison. According to a letter that I have received from him, he is being transferred to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta. To those who are not familiar with the inhumanity of Alcatraz, it may seem a small victory. But to know that now, after more than five years, our family may touch our loved one's hand and speak to him face to face is a great joy. To no longer be forced to make a 6000 mile trip each time we visit is a blessing. I hope that the time will come when these minimum privileges will be accorded to all those unfortunates in Alcatraz, but meanwhile we are grateful that our own situation is improved.

"My husband's mother, Rose Sobell, who is now in a New York hospital undergoing surgery on her eyes, has asked me also to express her gratitude. The removal of my husband from Alcatraz offers new hope that she will realize her one desire in life--to see her only son free.

"Morton's mother and I have the responsibility of knowing that he is an innocent man, wrongly convicted in a trial that took place during a time of national hysteria. Throughout our country and the world many

voices have been raised for my husband's freedom. Many have felt that his being sent to Alcatraz was an extreme example of the pressures and vindictiveness of the period in which he was tried. His transfer from Alcatraz is an indication that we are moving into a more rational time. It is our hope and belief that this action is the prelude to his freedom, for he does not belong in any prison.

"We thank with all our hearts those who have helped us in the past, and those who will continue to help obtain my husband's release and prove his innocence. We hope and pray that he will be able to come home to us soon. It is already eight years that he has been in prison, more than five of them in Alcatraz, and now he must still endure the rigors of Atlanta. Neither justice nor humanity can be served by his continued imprisonment. We will continue our efforts for Morton's freedom with greater energy and lighter hearts because one part of the burden of injustice has been lifted from our shoulders."

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TEXT OF LETTER FROM MORTON SOBELL TO HIS WIFE AND HIS SON  
ON HIS TRANSFER FROM ALCATRAZ:

February 23, 1958

Most dearest, dearest beloved,

Tonight I write in a bare cell, stripped of all my possessions. One doesn't have the opportunity to write a letter under these conditions very frequently. This is my last night in Alcatraz. Do you hear me?

In the early hours of the morning I leave this lonely island, for a long, a very long, journey, to Atlanta, I was told. It will be long not so much in space as in time, with many stopovers and delays. I don't know how long it will take, dear love, and I'm afraid we will become a little separated while I'm en route, what with the difficulties of correspondence. (I think that if you address your next letters to Leavenworth, where I will in all probability be a "holdover", I will stand a chance of intercepting them.)

About three or four weeks ago, I had an indication that I might be leaving. But one is hesitant about accepting such signs, what with having been mistaken before. Finally, on Friday, I was told in most direct terms, but I still couldn't bring myself around to believe it, really. It was only this morning, when I was told to remain in my cell, that I knew I could believe it without danger of being disappointed. Thus it hasn't been too many hours that I've been aloft, high up in the clouds.

It will be a long journey, and tiring, but a welcome one, both in itself, and for what it means in terms of progress. Imagine-- being able to see the length and breadth of the land after such a period of close confinement. To see the people, at work, at play, the engines, the rivers, the fields, the houses. In a word everything- or almost everything (if only you were at my side so we could talk about all we saw and felt).

How prophetic, your Wednesday letter from Washington, or did you really know? You spoke of now as the time when good things were slowly going to begin to happen to us (about time). I shall henceforth call thee prophet Helen, or shall it be prophets?

Odd, but right at this period I have really begun to read in all seriousness; much more than in any previous period. I got Russell's "The Analysis of Math". In one place I saw mention of my argument that the electron and proton are unknowable (but not stated in the same logic pattern that I put forth). Anyway he says it's logical but since it leads to sterility, we can't have it.

Just finished an article in Commonweal (the only periodical that had an article about the 5 Spanish sailors) which began by quoting Miguel De Unamuno "Despair may be the basis of a vigorous life, of

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--2--

an efficacious activity, of an ethic, of an esthetic, of a religion, and even of a logic." Usually one associates despair with nihilism, but this is false. If life is absurd, then it must be so portrayed. Only when we paint life truly can we move upward.

In such cases as this, what is happening now, one looks for a cause and effect. We have the effect, what was the cause? You will thank every one for me, as well as for yourself and the children, for their efforts. Each will understand my thanks. You sure this will give everyone else a lift, even as it does me; for which I am very glad.

Almost seven years ago, the last time you came to Atlanta, and I remember it as if it were yesterday. It was such a moment as one doesn't forget.

The biggest regret I have is that I won't be able to have Draxler working so closely on the 2255 being prepared. But for the present I'm happy, as happy as one can be in prison. It will be different going to Atlanta this time. It has changed, and so have I. Of course I wish it was someplace nearer home, but maybe that may be in the not too far future.

The thought, the last night I spend in this cell, is almost too much for me. I hope you made out all right in Boston, dearest, and I hope all goes well in this next period with thee. Be sure to tell Mama how much hope there is now. I am so worried about her eyes. Goodnight sweet, sweet love, I love thee with all.

Thy Morty, all.

Dearest Son,

I hope you got back to N.Y. safe and sound. Mama will explain the good news to you dear Mark, and I hope you have a good celebration. I'll be there with you, in spirit, to help you all celebrate this joyous occasion.

I hope you do well in your school Mark, because, as you will see later, all there really is to life is learning. Love and xxxxxx

Your father, Morty.

# SOBELLEGRAM

TO: MRS. MORTON SOBELL

DATE: FEB. 23

TONIGHT I WRITE IN A BARE CELL, STRIPPED OF ALL MY POSSESSIONS. ONE DOESN'T HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WRITE A LETTER UNDER THESE CONDITIONS VERY FREQUENTLY. THIS IS MY LAST NIGHT IN ALCATRAZ. DO YOU HEAR ME? IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THE MORNING I LEAVE THIS LONELY ISLAND FOR A LONG, A VERY LONG JOURNEY, TO ATLANTA, I WAS TOLD. WILL YOU THANK EVERY ONE FOR ME, AS WELL AS FOR YOURSELF AND THE CHILDREN, FOR THEIR EFFORTS. EACH WILL UNDERSTAND MY THANKS.

MORTY

Committee for the Release of Morton D. S. S.

91-100 5th Avenue, Room 1010, New York 10, N.Y.

Algo. 4-9983

April 30, 1958

Dear Friend:

We should be writing to you at this time to thank you for your help in having made our dinner a wonderful success. As you know, however, our dinner was not held because both the Tavern on the Green and Chateau Gardens cancelled our contracts. However, we did have a most inspiring meeting at the Community Church which was made available to us so that the right of free assembly might be preserved. Certainly our thanks to you for your help in accomplishing this important objective are even more deeply felt because we overcame so many obstacles together. We are confident that together we will find the means of raising the necessary funds to redouble our activities in the coming months.

The hope and inspiration which we have taken from Morton's transfer out of Alcatraz have provided us with the strength and energy to bring our great task to completion. Since April 21st we have had meetings at the Central Methodist Church in Detroit, meetings at Chicago University, the University of Michigan and Wayne University. Dr. Paul Holmer of the University of Minnesota has become chairman of the Minnesota petition campaign; and Rev. Tracy Pullman of the Unitarian Church of Detroit and Mr. Harold A. Cranefield, who is the general counsel of the United Auto Workers, have signed the letter to the President as individuals.

We have thanked the New York Post for its editorials on behalf of our right to assemble, and also our thanks have gone to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the Workers Defense League and the New York Civil Liberties Union for their supporting briefs in court. We have asked the New York Civil Liberties Union to continue its action with a view to making our planned dinner at the Tavern on the Green a reality at a future date. Meanwhile, we feel that it is our responsibility to inform each person who had made a reservation for our dinner that we stand ready to refund the reservation price of \$10 to anyone who requests this.

We know that you will continue to do everything in your power to bring about Morton's speedy release. We too dedicate ourselves to this end.

Faithfully yours,

*Rose Sobell*  
Rose Sobell

*Helen Sobell*  
Helen Sobell

Committee for Secure World, Inc. (Formerly S. W. C. I.)

211 BROADWAY (Entrance on 2nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9522

April 30, 1958

Dear Friend:

The next meeting of the New York Sobell Committee will be held on

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 7:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE OFFICE, 940 Broadway.

Please make every effort to be present. Your participation in planning our program for the next months is most important.

Very sincerely yours,

*Ted Jacobs*

Ted Jacobs  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Whatever your opinions on this case may be at this moment, or what-  
ever they may be after you have studied it, you need not agree with me  
I only ask that you give it your thoughtful and serious consideration.  
Justice is never a light and easy matter. It can never be secured by  
emotional appeals or tirades. Its price is high, and often costly.

I invite all of you who conscientiously can - to join those thousands of  
courageous Americans who believe that the most precious things in  
life are not free but need to be fought for again and again. No religion  
is ever mature until it issues into action, and ours, a liberal  
religion, is particularly vulnerable to the temptation to do some-  
thing.

This case, a scientist in prison, is on my conscience. I trust it  
will be on your conscience as well. Let us move forward and establish  
Justice in our land.

# JUSTICE

# FOR MORTON SOBELL

Reverend Erwin A. Gaede

A sermon delivered by Reverend Erwin A. Gaede,  
Unitarian Society of Westwood, January, 1958.  
Services are held regularly at 10:45 a.m., Masonic  
Temple, 1557 South Barrington Avenue, West Los  
Angeles, California.



## "JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL"

This morning I want to talk to you about a subject that has been disturbing my conscience for a long time, and one which is disturbing an increasing number of prominent Americans today - whether they be atomic scientists, professors of law, attorneys, newspapermen, clergymen, or rabbis. It is that of Morton Sobell, who in March of 1951 was convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for conspiring to commit espionage. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were electrocuted on June 19, 1953, and Morton Sobell was given a thirty-year sentence. (David Greenglass, brother of Ethel - and the chief government witness against the Rosenbergs, confessed to conspiracy to commit espionage and received a sentence of fifteen years. His wife, Ruth Greenglass, who confessed to participating with her husband in conspiracy, was never brought to trial.)

For the first time in American peacetime history, a man and a woman were executed on the charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and a third person, Morton Sobell, claiming his complete innocence as did the Rosenbergs, began a thirty year sentence.

For those who believed in the myth of "atomic secrets", for those who believed that these "secrets" were given to the Russians, enabling them to produce the atom bomb several years before the expectation of some of our American prophets, and for those who believed that this information touched off the Korean War, the execution of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the thirty year sentence of Morton Sobell may have caused no particular apprehensions over the canons of Justice. But for those who began to look into the case, to consider the general political climate, the plausibility of evidence given by perjurers and self-confessed spies, the loose nature of "conspiracy" charges where precious little needs to be proven to convict - no such ease of conscience was in store for them. One had only to recall the Dreyfus Affair in France, and the Sacco-Vanzetti case in our country.

The political climate that framed the Rosenberg-Sobell case bordered on the hysterical. It was a fearful time in which to speak out, and I must confess that I was among those who could have done much more than I did. Never did I doubt the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Sobell. And subsequent events related to this case have only confirmed the fact of this terrible miscarriage of Justice.

for the prosecution. The fact that Sobell was convicted on the testimony of Elitcher alone was stated by Judge Irving Kaufman himself who instructed the jury that "if you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Morton Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell." That jury in 1951 chose to believe Max Elitcher and Judge Kaufman sentenced Morton Sobell to thirty years.

The third aspect of the trial that I must mention is that Sobell was kind of "tacked on" to the Rosenberg case. He was not even named in the original indictment of the case. This is probably one of the strongest legal reasons why Sobell should have a new trial.

Whether or not you have been familiar with the Sobell case before, I bring it to your attention today because the American people must now act. Justice for Morton Sobell may well depend upon our ability to raise this case to national attention. Does this mean that the Supreme Court may still look into this case? Certainly it does. I, for one, believe that Chessman would never have been granted a new hearing by the Supreme Court had his case not been so prominent nationally. John V. Finerty, attorney in the Mooney-Billings case and the Sacco-Vanzetti case, states: "Whenever the public participates actively in righting a wrong, it strengthens the courts and all our institutions. I believe that is happening in the Sobell case today."

We can help acquire a review of the Sobell case by the Supreme Court. We can sign an appeal to the President of the United States for a commutation of Sobell's sentence on the grounds of harsh and unusual punishment, and/or ask that the President address the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

The names of those who are joining in this effort to secure Justice for Morton Sobell include the most respected scientific, legal, educational, and religious minds in the world. More and more people today feel as Bertrand Russell did when he wrote: "I am ashamed to say that at the time of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial I did not look into the evidence. I have now done so. I am almost certain that the Rosenbergs were innocent... and the Rosenbergs are dead and nothing can be done for them. Sobell, however, is alive and it is not too late for the U.S. government to make some reparation to him."

There has been much discussion as to why Sobell and his family went to Mexico. The prosecution insisted that he went there to flee. A card with the word "deported from Mexico" stamped on it was presented by the prosecution in court as evidence of flight. On the evening of August 16, 1950, men claiming to be Mexican Secret Police entered Sobell's apartment in Mexico City and charged him with being "Johnny Jones who robbed a bank in Acapulco of \$15,000." Sobell showed his tourist identification, and asked to speak to the American Embassy. He was refused, forcibly taken from his apartment, and beaten unconscious. He and his family were driven to Laredo, Texas and Sobell was delivered to a waiting party of FBI agents.

Today, there are official documents from the Mexican government stating that their government had nothing to do with the kidnapping of Morton Sobell, and that Morton Sobell was never deported from Mexico. One must conclude that his abduction and the card that was falsely stamped "deported" was somehow arranged by the U.S. Government agencies to enhance their case.

Sobell states that he and his family went to Mexico for a long-planned vacation. They never attempted to hide their plans. They bought round-trip airline tickets in their own name. They secured tourist cards in their own name. Sobell declared a camera in Dallas, Texas, in his own name, in order to avoid tariff on his return home. Sobell states that his family was deeply concerned over the attack on civil liberties that was flaming in 1950 but despite their own progressive leanings and activities, they had planned to return to the United States. His case would have been strengthened immeasurably had he had the opportunity to return to his country voluntarily. But the government illegally prohibited him from doing so. (Sobell's airline tickets, his visa, his camera declaration were in the FBI's possession until 1954. They were then released to Sobell's attorneys who have incorporated them in the petitions that were recently before the courts.)

A second aspect of the trial is the incredible fact that only one witness testified that Sobell had been involved in a conspiracy. The witness was Max Elitcher, a boyhood friend and former classmate of Sobell's. In regard to his testimony, I can indicate that Dr. Harold C. Urey, Professor Malcolm Sharp, Professor Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and others had been interviewed. They are aware that Elitcher is a confessed perjurer, and that he had the powerful motive of escaping a prison sentence when he acted as a witness.

The first revealing information on the Rosenberg-Sobell case was a collection of articles by William Reuben; then there was the scholarly analysis of the trial by D. N. Pritt, one of the world's outstanding attorneys. Leonard, a world-renowned atomic scientist, Dr. Harold C. Urey of the University of Chicago, wrote a letter to the New York Times stating clearly and unequivocally that he found it more difficult to believe the testimony of the witnesses against the Rosenbergs than that of the Rosenbergs. There were many, many other statements by courageous men and women the world over. Today, five years later, much more has been written . . . The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by John Wexley - a work that will stand as a thorough treatment of the subject, The Atom Spy Hoax by William Reuben - Was Justice Done? by Professor Malcolm Sharp. All of these books are scholarly, authoritative, and highly documented, and all defend the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

To those of you who have never questioned the guilt of the convicted, this sermon will come as something of a shock. It comes as a shock to anyone who implicitly trusts the Justice of American legal procedure. I am not suggesting that we waver in our respect for the American system of law. Quite the contrary, I think we have every reason to respect and to trust it. But we need to remember that no system of law can be trusted implicitly. Wherever human beings are involved - as they must be in the interpretation and application of law, error is always possible. Therefore our minds must always be open to the possibility of human error and to a miscarriage of Justice.

Shortly after his conviction in 1951, Morton Sobell was taken to Alcatraz penitentiary where he has been ever since. On February 9, 1955, I wrote to the Director of Prisons - Mr. James V. Bennett, and I raised the question as to why Mr. Sobell should be detained in a prison especially designed for incorrigible and hardened prisoners. Mr. Bennett replied, evading my real question but he lamented the notion that people assumed that Sobell had been subjected to harsh and cruel treatment at Alcatraz. Secondly, Mr. Bennett stated that no one in Alcatraz was necessarily destined to stay there. Prisoners are always transferred as time and circumstances permit, wrote Mr. Bennett. But Morton Sobell has now been in Alcatraz for six years - three thousand miles away from his family and attorneys.

It must be noted that no court, outside of the judge and the jury that convicted and sentenced the Rosenbergs and Sobell, has ever looked into the record to examine the nature of the evidence or the credibility of the witnesses. As Mr. Justice Hugo Black pointed out in 1953: "This court has has never reviewed this record and has never affirmed the fairness of the trial." "It seems incredible," writes Professor Stephen Love of Northwestern University. "that in a capital case, in which two defendants receive the death sentence and the other a thirty-year sentence, the Supreme Court refuses to take jurisdiction to ascertain whether they had a fair trial"

On November 12, 1957, the Supreme Court of the United States again rejected without comment two petitions on behalf of Morton Sobell asking for a review of his case. The basis for these appeals was two-fold: that Sobell had been illegally kidnapped in Mexico, and that the prosecution had knowingly used perjured evidence in its case against him.

When the Supreme Court, the only court which can look into the trial record, rejected the newest appeals - Morton Sobell's wife and mother issued this joint statement: "It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done . . . We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the People. We know that those who have studied the trial transcript, the facts in the case, will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before - have received no answer . . . History will award a verdict of innocence to Morton, but we must find that verdict now."

A national campaign, urging people to write and sign an appeal to our President, has begun. The President is asked to commute Sobell's sentence or to approach the Attorney-General to consent to a new trial.

It is not without significance that just as the two recent appeals came before the Supreme Court, the Justice Department gave an "exclusive" to Look Magazine (October 29, 1957) on the Sobell case. The article purports to answer questions that have been raised about the innocence of the defendants by "many loyal Americans". Actually, as Professor Malcolm Sharp of Northwestern University wrote, the material in the Look article was erroneous. What was of real significance was that the Justice Department appeared to be clearly on the defensive. Before the Supreme Court had reached a decision as to whether it would hear the case, the Justice Department tried to propagandize the American people. For this kind of conduct -

scathing indictment was issued by the Milwaukee Journal: "The issue is, the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court."

In addition, a Senate Investigating Committee - wondering how it could be that the Soviet Union could send two Sputniks into outer-space while we had sent none - decided to inquire of David Greenglass in Lewisburg Penitentiary . . . the same David Greenglass who sent his sister and brother-in-law to the electric chair. The Committee came out with a statement by David Greenglass that the Rosenbergs had given space-travel information to the Russians ten years ago. Are we to believe this? Are we to believe that we knew how to send a satellite around the earth before the Russians - ten years before - but that by stealing our "secrets", the Russians beat us into outer-space? Would any reputable scientist confirm such a story? And yet this statement was made by the same man who was the chief witness against the Rosenbergs.

May I bring the reality of this injustice closer to home, to our own state, by reminding you that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were framed in a labor case and that they spent some twenty-three innocent years in prison. Every time they made motions for a new trial - Billings says that paid government witnesses came forth to lie further about them. The Nation magazine editorialized recently: "A parade of governors in California refused to review Tom Mooney's endless petitions (although the governors would concede privately that there was merit in them.) It was not until Culbert L. Olson was elected governor in a campaign in which he stressed the case as an issue that Mooney finally won his freedom."

I wish it were possible for me to go into details of the Sobell case sufficiently this morning so that you might understand why I believe this case to be a gross miscarriage of justice. This, however, would take too long. All I can do as far as the specific legalities of the case are concerned is to comment on three important aspects of it.

The first concerns the arrest of Morton Sobell in Mexico City, in August 1950. Previous to this, alarming accusations were being made in public against William Henry Hunter, Fred Dexter White, Cyril Eastman. The atom-spy scare was being fanned to its height by the arrests of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass.

# The Oregonian

ESTABLISHED BY HENRY L. PITTOCK  
An Independent Republican Newspaper

Published Daily, except Sunday by The Oregonian Publishing Company, Oregonian Bldg., 1220 S. W. Broadway, Portland 1, Oregon, which also publishes The Sunday Oregonian. Telephone CA 6-2121.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1957

## We Need to Be Sure

Echoes of the Rosenberg espionage case are being heard again with the filing by attorneys for Morton Sobell, a convicted co-conspirator, of an appeal for a review of his case by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. The jury found him guilty, along with the Rosenbergs, and he was sentenced to serve 30 years in federal prison.

It was proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the Rosenbergs had arranged to acquire secret atomic energy information and transmit it to Russia. They were traitors, and paid the penalty as such.

Sobell's case, however, has some puzzling aspects. Although he was loosely identified in pre-trial headlines as an "A-spy", he actually was employed in a New York electronics plant where presumably there were no nuclear secrets to be stolen. The sole testimony linking him with the Rosenbergs came from one Max Elitcher, himself an espionage suspect and hence a witness of dubious reliability.

In 1951 we were at war in Korea, and the nation was alarmed at reports of Communist activity in the federal government. The pendulum of public opinion automatically swung against anyone labeled as a Red spy, regardless of the weight of evidence to sustain the charge.

Whether or not Morton Sobell is guilty of the crime charged to him, or whether he deserves to spend the next 25 years of his life in Alcatraz prison, are questions we will not presume to try to answer. But all can agree that in America we want no one convicted unless he has had a fair and dispassionate trial. Sobell charges that his conviction was fraudulently obtained by the prosecution, that he was kidnaped from Mexico and brought to this country to stand trial in violation of the U. S.-Mexican extradition treaty, and that a new Supreme Court 5th amendment decision entitles him to a new trial.

"A strong and free nation need not fear the open and just hearing that would take place here," Sobell's attorneys said in their petition to the high court. "If the claim of a fraudulently-obtained conviction is without merit, let the nation and the world have such a resolution by our traditional judicial hearing."

Anyone who subscribes to the American concept of justice and due process can hardly quarrel with such a statement. If the Supreme Court grants this appeal, any doubts about the validity of Morton Sobell's conviction can be settled, one way or another, once and for all.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

Saturday, November 9, 1957

## THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL

L. W. NIEMAN, Founder, 1882

Published by The Journal Company

### How Come 'Exclusive Preview' of Case Still Before a Court?

Just as Herbert Brownell retires, his justice department is found to have been playing strange games again, raising a new cloud over its judiciousness and public demeanor.

The matter stems from the Rosenberg spy trial back in 1951 (pre-Brownell). It is not generally remembered that one Morton Sobell was convicted in the same trial, and is doing 30 years in Alcatraz. The department rather tenuously linked him to the Rosenbergs with less than conclusive evidence, which, however, the jury had no trouble believing in those panicky times.

Sobell's wife and an organized group of backers have not ceased to try to get his case reopened. They are supported by a number of conscientious citizens, including legal scholars, who are uneasy about many aspects of the case and have haunting doubts that the integrity of justice was fully preserved in it. Two petitions, one wholly new in its legal basis, now pend before the United States supreme court.

So Brownell last December ordered a study to be made, apparently reviewing and rearguing the whole Rosenberg-Sobell case and setting forth the government's rebuttal to the many questions since raised about it. And suddenly last month, what purports to be the substance of this document—then and now still unpublished by the department—appeared in a national magazine!

The magazine, whose claims have not

been denied, called its article an "exclusive preview" of the official report, made possible because its reporter "was aided by" and "worked along with" the government attorneys and "was given access" to their data! The question asks itself: How come?

Actually, this "first real story" of the case was oversold. It is mainly a mere rehash of the history and the testimony, with a rundown of retorts to "the Communist charges" (the old smear technique) that Sobell might just possibly have been railroaded. It is not so great a scoop as advertised, but that's by the way.

The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the justice department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court—and in an exclusive deal, at that, to let one particular publication exploit its files.

Sobell's attorneys quite properly invited the supreme court's attention to this extraordinary procedure. And the court might well take some notice of it.

reprinted as a public service by

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
940 Broadway, N. Y. C. AL 4-9983

Morton Sobell  
Newsletter  
May, 1958

Circulate the Sobell petition

Help raise funds!

Invite friends to see the sound film of Helen Sobell's TV interview and hear recorded speech of former Alcatraz Chaplain, the Reverend Peter McCormack.

issued by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 B'way, N.Y.C.

The transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz has given strong impetus to growing appeals in behalf of his freedom. Throughout the country the pace of public interest in the case has quickened. Nearly 7,000 Americans have joined as the initial signers of a petition being circulated nationally calling for his freedom or a new trial...

**ALCATRAZ CHAPLAIN SPEAKS FOR SOBELL**--The Reverend Peter McCormack who was Protestant Chaplain at Alcatraz while Sobell was imprisoned there, recently came to New York to speak publicly in Sobell's behalf. Rev. McCormack, a Presbyterian Minister for 50 years, told the press that Sobell was a man of fine character, loyal to his family and country, and that he was incapable of committing the crime charged against him.

**MEETINGS FROM COAST TO COAST**--In Los Angeles, Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago addressed a dinner chaired by the Reverend Erwin Gaede, minister of the Unitarian Society of Westwood... San Francisco held a meeting also addressed by Prof. Sharp... In Detroit Helen Sobell spoke at a Sobell meeting in the Central Methodist Church of the Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, who gave his views on the case... The Minnesota Committee launched its petition campaign at a luncheon and announced the petition appeal would be chaired by Dr. Paul Holmer, professor of philosophy at the University of Minnesota... Mrs. Sobell addressed a meeting sponsored by the civil liberties committee of the Community Church in Boston... Other meetings, luncheons, forums, and house gatherings have been held in cities across the land...

**IN NEW YORK**, the Sobell case was in the press every day for more than a week when the Tavern on the Green, restaurant on city-owned property in Central Park, broke its contract and cancelled a Sobell dinner on recommendation of Park Commissioner Robert Moses. Public opinion immediately came to the defense of the right of the Sobell appeals to be heard. The New York Post editorially condemned the park commissioner for trying to ban the committee from the Tavern. Attorneys went to court to compel the Tavern to live up to its contract on the appointed date. The court move was supported by amicus briefs from the New York Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and the Workers Defense League. Public statements were issued by Norman Thomas, A.J. Muste and others concerned with civil liberties. The court refused to force the Tavern to serve the dinner on ground that there was not time to litigate the issues. A second restaurant

signed a contract, only to cancel at the last moment under pressure. In this atmosphere, the Community Church of New York made available its facilities to the committee to hold its program in the form of a meeting. The Rev. Donald Harrington explained that he was giving his facilities in the interest of freedom of expression. Some 600 persons attended and heard an address by the Rev. Peter McCormack. The New York Post heartily commended Rev. Harrington's action in an editorial...

HEADLINES IN THE PRESS--The following headlines give an indication of the scope of news interest in the Sobell case: Detroit News: "Sobell Freedom Fight Pushed by Wife at \$500,000 cost"...University of Chicago Maroon: "Helen Sobell to Give Talk"...University of Michigan Daily: "Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges"...Minneapolis Morning Tribune: "'Justice for Sobell' Campaign to Open"...Minneapolis Star: "Sobell Aid Group to Seek Petitions"...St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press: "Sobell Group Pushes Petition"...New York World Telegram and Sun: "Church Ignores Bomb Threats, Allows Sobell Appeal Meeting"...Wayne State University Daily Collegian: "Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case"... "My Husband Not Guilty--Mrs. Sobell"...The Detroit Jewish News printed a feature story questioning whether justice has been done for Sobell.. The New Republic published a sharp editorial criticizing the proposed promotion to the Appeals Court of Judge Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

STUDENT MEETINGS--Student and faculty discussion meetings on the Sobell case have recently been held at the University of California, the University of Minnesota, Wayne University, University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Tulane University, and Macalester University. Others are being arranged. The Michigan Daily, one of the nation's leading college papers, carried an editorial urging a review of the Sobell case...

EMINENT AMERICANS APPEAL--Many distinguished Americans continue to add their names to the appeal to the President. Recently, the appeal was signed by Harold A. Cranefield, who is general counsel to the United Auto Workers. While he signed as an individual, his interest is indicative of the growing concern about the case among persons in the field of labor. The appeal is also signed by judges, lawyers, educators, clergymen, writers, and other notables.

TRIAL RECORD RE-PRINTED--The complete transcript of the trial, which has already convinced so many that an injustice took place, is being reprinted in response to widespread requests for copies resulting from interest in the case. It can be ordered in the boxed set of 8 volumes for \$6.

\*\*\*\*\*

Helen Sobell describes first visit with Morton after transfer from Alcatraz to Atlanta: "When the door to the visiting room opened in front of us, Mark and I were amazed to see Morton standing up in front of a couch. It was the first time we had really seen him as a whole person for all the eight years that he had been in prison. He leaned down to kiss Mark, at the same time reaching out his arms to embrace me, and then we kissed. We sat together on the couch--Mark on one side and I on the other side of Morty--and we felt like a family once again."

\*\*\*\*\*

LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER

Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case

By CHARLOTTE HYAMS  
Collegian Feature Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent a woman throughout the country to plead for the freedom of her husband.

Small, soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the President, and raising money to the Commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she smiled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."

Sobell's supporters say his conviction was similar to the Dreyfus case which occurred in France in 1849 when Alfred Dreyfus was mistakenly accused of treason.

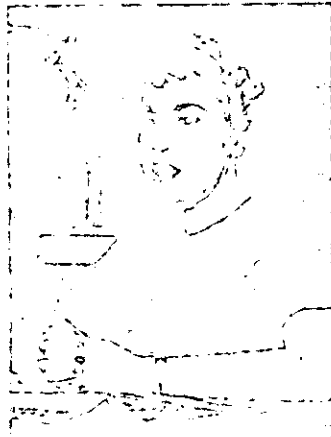
My Husband Not Guilty

-- Mrs. Sobell

"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. Morton Sobell last Friday in an interview with WDET's Dr. Lee Dreyfus.

Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1950.

The mother of two said that she, her engineer husband and their



TO LET THE NATION KNOW--Mrs. Helen Sobell was interviewed Friday at WDET and proclaimed her husband's innocence.

children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

IN FEBRUARY of this year Sobell was transferred to prison in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Sobell said she felt that prosecuting her husband at the same trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, also convicted on the same charge and later electrocuted, was an infringement of justice.

McCarthyism, the Korean War and the "atmosphere surrounding the trial," were other reasons cited by Mrs. Sobell behind her husband's conviction.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCUSS THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF SCIENTIST MORTON SOBELL

The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Seven Years of Editorial Freedom

Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges

By LEWIS COBURN

The wife of a man who was convicted seven years ago of conspiracy to commit espionage, Helen Sobell continues to battle for her husband's freedom, noting that "history has already to some degree set the record straight" in the case.

Morton Sobell, who received his master of science degree from the University in 1942, was convicted in the same trial which eventually sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The prosecution charged that, as a result of information transmitted by the Rosenbergs, Russian progress on the atomic bomb had been speeded.

Charged Conspiracy

An electrical engineer, Sobell was charged with conspiracy with the Rosenbergs. He received a thirty-year sentence and has been

in prison for almost eight years.

Speaking last night at the home of Prof. Kenneth Boulding of the economics department, Mrs. Sobell pointed out that crediting Soviet advances in technology to espionage is no longer considered a "tenable" position.

She added that while "the central issue" of her husband's case "has been discovered," questions of his innocence and the harshness of his sentence remain to be dealt with satisfactorily.

'Admitted Perjurer'

Mrs. Sobell observed that only substantive evidence of conspiracy on her husband's part in the testimony of an "admitted perjurer."

She called the testimony of charges against her husband "vague and tenous" adding that atomic scientist Harold Urey marked after reading the manuscript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

Noting that the conviction was at the height of "McCarthyism," Mrs. Sobell said "accusation tantamount to conviction" at that time.

The Daily Californian

FORAHEAD OF THE COLLEGE CAMPUSES

Berkeley, California, Tuesday, April 15, 1953

CAMPUS CALENDAR

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, will argue for

her husband's innocence at a special Stiles hall coffee hour from 4-5:30 p.m. today.

DISCUSS THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS

To obtain a speaker, write to:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

220 BROADWAY

NEW YORK 10, N.Y.

SEND FOR THE COMPLETE TRIAL RECORD. SET OF 3 VOLS \$5.00 (POST PAID)



Chicago Maroon

Vol. 63, No. 51

University of California, Berkeley, A.S. 25, 1953

Helen Sobell to give talk

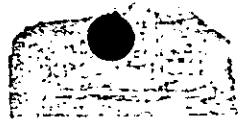
Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will speak Saturday at 1 pm in Soc Sci 122 on the recent developments in her husband's case. Sobell was implicated in the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

According to Harvey Perkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee, Sobell is now appealing for executive clemency after having been denied a retrial earlier in the year. Dr. Harold Urey said some time ago that he could not tell, after reading the transcripts of the trial, what Sobell was actually charged with, and what were the actual grounds for his conviction and

thirty-year sentence. Sobell was allegedly kidnapped in Mexico by the FBI, brought back to the country for trial, and in March 1951, sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Mrs. Sobell recently spoke at the University of California, Berkeley, about the case. She, and the many affiliated Committees for Morton Sobell, have been working ever since his trial to effect his release. She will be sponsored by SLP.





"When Opinions Are Free  
Truth Will Prevail"

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TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1958

NIGHT EDITOR: PHILIP MUNCK

## Sobell Deserves Hearing

THE FLIGHT of a University graduate — in prison for almost eight years after conviction of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to their deaths — was called to the attention of at least a few members of the University community last week.

Helen Sobell charged here that her husband's conviction came as a result of testimony from an "admitted perjurer" at the height of McCarthyism when "accusation was tantamount to conviction."

Mrs. Sobell pointed out that the testimony against her husband, Morton Sobell, was so "vague and tenuous" that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

The case of the People of the United States vs. Morton Sobell is perhaps one of the most tangled in the history of American jurisprudence. It has become increasingly entangled with the Rosenberg case. In fact, while the Rosenbergs were charged with transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, charges against Sobell only specified that he had "conspired" with the Rosenbergs — not necessarily on atomic matters. Mrs. Sobell observed that her husband was at first arraigned for having "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell, who received his master's degree in electrical engineering from the University in 1942, had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg's while an undergraduate at the City College of New York. During the war — at the time of the so-called conspiracy — he worked for General Electric and, as Mrs. Sobell noted, did not have access to information on the atomic bomb.

IN 1950 — before arrest of the Rosenbergs — Sobell and his family traveled to Mexico. Mrs. Sobell explained the trip by saying that her husband had just completed a government project and was taking a "vacation." This trip became one of the principle side-issues of the trial. It is of course easy to suppose that Sobell made the trip because he was guilty. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, however, the Sobells used normal tourist transportation in going to Mexico. If he had wanted to escape the country, it seems probably that Sobell would have attempted to lose himself in a much more secretive manner than by flying to Mexico City and taking an apartment in his own name.

A few weeks after the Sobells' arrival in Mexico City, the Rosenbergs were arrested.

In the early morning, a few days later, five armed Mexican men knocked on the door and burst into the Sobells' room. Mrs. Sobell said her family was then piled into a car and driven

to the United States border at Laredo. Apparently the men were not officials of the Mexican government. While the prosecution later claimed that Sobell had been "extradited," the Mexican government does not substantiate this claim. Mrs. Sobell said.

After his forcible return to the United States, Sobell was not indicted for several weeks. During this time, Mrs. Sobell claimed, "repeated attempts to have my husband become a prosecution witness" were made. When he refused, she said, the prosecution merely added his name to the indictment already drawn up against the Rosenbergs.

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THE CASE against Morton Sobell, with all of its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, even charges that the Russians got their atom bomb due to the Rosenbergs' alleged spying become increasingly hard to swallow as we observe the rapid progress of Soviet science. The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs: a net drawn tighter by a scared witness. Mrs. Sobell's remark that "a number of other people who were in the same class with my husband and Julius Rosenberg" were threatened with involvement is significant.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest judicial body. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

b7D

Committee for the Defense of the Rosenberg Case

210 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALGOL 4-7-53

Dear Friend,

We would like to have you know the plans and accomplishments of our committee as we go into our June period of activity.

We have once again reprinted the trial record, which is the basic document in the entire Rosenberg-Sobell case and which has prompted so many people to take action. We are setting up quarters for Morton's mother, Rose Sobell, in Washington for the month of June so that she can visit Senators, Congressmen, and leaders of national organizations. Morton's wife, Helen Sobell, is going to Mexico in connection with work there by persons seeking justice in the case. National representatives of the committee will be traveling throughout the country this summer building support for the appeal for Morton's freedom or new trial.

In these recent weeks we have seen another illustration of how deep and widespread the issues in our case continue to be. We have attempted to secure an examination of the brutal and illegal manner in which the Sobell family was kidnapped from Mexico because it illustrated the use of fraud and perjured testimony by the prosecution including Roy Cohn, and thereby raised serious questions about the entire trial. The recent events in Latin-American countries illustrate the antagonisms that have grown as a result of what Senator Fulbright calls the lack "in tact and regard for the dignity and sovereignty of our neighbors." How the Sobell kidnapping hurt our relations with Mexico was pointed out by Dr. Sanchez Ponton, once Mexico's Minister of Education and now one of Sobell's lawyers. Dr. Sanchez Ponton said that "it was the interest and prestige of Mexico which was involved" when her sovereignty was violated in the Sobell case. Until there is a review of the Sobell case these issues will continue to fester.

Our concern is to speed up the time table of history and to return Morton Sobell to his family while he is still able to work as a scientist and enjoy some measure of happiness. For this we need your help in reaching out to more and more people with facts, and your contribution of money so that our work may proceed at a faster phase.

Please read the enclosed material and help as much as you can, as soon as you can.

Sincerely,

*Ted Jacobs*  
Ted Jacobs  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Professor William Kuntsler of New York University is going to devote two of his "Counterpoint" programs on radio station WNEW to a discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell case. On June 22, at 9:00 p.m. Roy Cohn, one of the prosecutors, will be interviewed. Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School will reply to Roy Cohn and present his belief in the innocence of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell on June 29 on the same program. Professor Kuntsler's "Counterpoint" program is a prize winning feature which reaches more than one million people. Please listen!

LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER'

Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case

By CHARLES NYAKIS  
Collegian Features Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent waves through the country to lead for the freedom of her husband.

Soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the president, and raising money to the commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she recalled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."

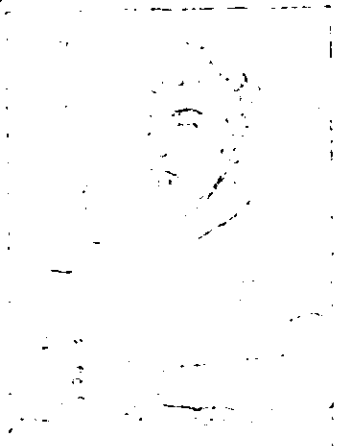
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**Not Guilty**  
**Mrs. Sobell**

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Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1951.

The mother of two said that she, an engineer's wife and the



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children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

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BRINGS THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS  
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
NEW YORK TO NY

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCUSS THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF SCIENTIST MORTON SOBELL

Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges

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Tense Was First"

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A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

June 12, 1958

Dear Friend:

The tragic injustice done to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to Morton Sobell continues to be the subject of public discussion even five years after the deaths of the Rosenbergs. An important radio discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell case is scheduled for this June.

Professor William Kuntsler of New York University, who conducts the award-winning program "Counterpoint", which originates from WNEW Radio in New York, will have two broadcasts covering the case.

On Sunday, June 22, at 9:35 p.m., Roy Cohn, who was one of the prosecutors in the trial, will present the prosecution point of view in an interview with Prof. Kuntsler.

On the following Sunday, June 29, 9:35 p.m., Professor Malcolm P. Sharp of the University of Chicago Law School and author of the book on the case, "Was Justice Done?" will be interviewed to present the view that justice was not done.

In addition to reaching the New York City area, this program can also be heard in parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

We are sure that you will want to listen to these broadcasts yourself and bring them to the attention of others. The station itself will be interested in your comments following the broadcasts, and we of the committee staff would like to know of any gatherings which are held.

This is a most important and unusual opportunity to remind people everywhere that the truth has not yet been established in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Very sincerely yours,

*Ted Jacobs*  
Ted Jacobs  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has uncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House

of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to \$4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another \$1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to \$4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least \$13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that \$8000 be raised by June 19th, and \$5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	\$1250	\$750	\$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

\*We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwork for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be \$1.25, no reserved seats.



We know that there are many people who would want to help fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

David Greenglass, who admitted committing espionage, was sentenced to 15 years and will be eligible for parole in 1955. Max Elitcher, who admitted perjury, has never been indicted.

In other cases involving "ordinary espionage" (non-atomic) and tried under the same act under which Sobell was charged, the maximum sentence given was 10 years.

### REMOVAL FROM ALCATRAZ

From the day of his arrest Morton Sobell has been under constant pressure from the Attorney General's office to "cooperate." But instead of making a false confession, Morton Sobell has persisted in efforts to win a new trial. On Thanksgiving Day, 1952, while legal moves were under way, Morton Sobell was abruptly transferred to Alcatraz penitentiary, 3,000 miles from his family and attorney.

Alcatraz was established as a maximum security prison for the isolation of repeated offenders and troublemakers who are considered a menace at regular federal prisons. For its severe restrictions Alcatraz has earned the reputation of being America's "Devil's Island." In Alcatraz, Morton Sobell is not permitted visits by his children. His wife can visit only once a month. Even then, they see each other only through a small glass panel and talk through telephones.

Recently the FBI paid three visits to Sobell in Alcatraz. The FBI agent suggested that Sobell might receive leniency if he would change his testimony and "confess" that he is guilty and that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty. Morton Sobell's answer was: "I am innocent. I will not soil my hands."

America by tradition abhors and distrusts confessions secured through "third degree" methods. Yet Morton Sobell remains in Alcatraz as a special prisoner of the Attorney General's office. He is under constant pressure to bear false witness against others as a price of his release.

### FOR JUSTICE

We believe that justice can be done in this case only by Sobell's removal from Alcatraz, and by a new trial that will examine recent evidence of perjured testimony against the defendant. Supreme Court Justice Black has pointed out that the Supreme Court has never reviewed the case.

Efforts to win a new Sobell trial are continuing. Meanwhile, the voice of fair-minded Americans can end the torture of Alcatraz for Morton Sobell.

Will you join the thousands who are writing letters urging that Mr. Sobell be removed from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison?

Letters should be addressed to:

**James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons**  
**Justice Department**  
**Washington, D. C.**

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:  
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585



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9

## the FACTS in the case of MORTON SOBELL

MORTON SOBELL is not an ordinary prisoner. There is nothing ordinary about the circumstances of his arrest . . . his trial . . . his 30-year prison sentence . . . his continued imprisonment in Alcatraz.

Mr. Sobell was a co-defendant in the same trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The charge was "conspiracy to commit espionage." Morton Sobell, like the Rosenbergs, maintained his absolute innocence from the day of his arrest.

The main conspiracy charge in the trial concerned the atomic bomb. But Trial Judge Irving Kaufman admitted to Mr. Sobell in court: "The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your part in connection with the atomic bomb project." Yet Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize winner, who studied the trial transcript, stated: "Sobell's sentence of 30 years at Alcatraz is completely out of line with any evidence of wrong-doing which the government was believed to present. In fact, I do not know what he did do."

There is a widespread belief that Morton Sobell is a tragic victim of the hysteria surrounding what the *Columbia Law Review*, a distinguished law journal, has called the "outstanding 'political' trial of this generation"\*

### THE BACKGROUND

Morton Sobell was born and raised in the Bronx, New York. He was graduated as an electrical engineer from the City College of New York, where he was a classmate of Julius Rosenberg. He received a Master of Science degree from the University of Michigan. During World War II, he turned down an important study fellowship and chose instead to work at a job that would contribute to the

\**Columbia Law Review*, The Rosenberg Case: Some reflections on Criminal Law

On June 22, 1950, Mr. Sobell and his family went to Mexico as tourists. This is shown by the American airlines passenger list and by their tourist cards. In Mexico, Morton Sobell first read of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg on charges he believed to be "absurd." The arrest of his former classmate climaxed a whole series of developments which made Morton Sobell fearful that freedom was being destroyed in the United States. Mr. Sobell, who had been a vigorous supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policies, was alarmed at the growing restrictions on scientists, the contempt citations, the dismissal of federal employees on "disloyalty" charges, the firing of teachers, the Smith Act trials, and other attacks on the civil liberties of anyone who dared exercise his right of dissent.

Mr. Sobell became one of many Americans abroad who considered avoiding the growing hysteria by remaining abroad. He began making inquiries about places where he and his family might go, sometimes using different names in doing so. However, Mr. Sobell and his wife talked over the matter. "We realized" he said, "that our ties to home were too strong, that we owed it to everyone to return to help combat the repressive tendencies from which we had contemplated staying away and sitting it out."

The Sobell family got the vaccinations required of tourists for re-entry into the United States and arranged for passage home.

## THE KIDNAPPING

On Aug. 16, 1950, as the Sobells were having dinner in their apartment in Mexico City, their home was invaded by armed men who claimed to be Mexican police. They had no warrant, and accused Sobell of robbing a Mexican bank. They insisted he accompany them. Mr. Sobell asked to be allowed to call the American Embassy, but was dragged from his home, beaten into unconsciousness and driven away. His wife and children were also seized.

According to the *New York Times* of Aug. 18, 1950, Mexican immigration officials stated that agents of the Mexican secret police delivered Sobell directly to the FBI, without consulting their government. Sobell and his family were taken across the border to Texas. U. S. papers carried the headline: "ATOM SPY CAUGHT FLEEING IN MEXICO."

## THE PROSECUTION'S CASE

One of the chief prosecutors against Mr. Sobell was Roy Cohn, who later became Senator McCarthy's right hand man and has since been thoroughly discredited. The only specific charges listed against Mr. Sobell were that he had five "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg. No reference was made to what was supposed to have been said in the conversations. At the trial itself, the conversations were never once mentioned.

During the trial, which took place during the Korean War, the prosecution claimed: that Morton Sobell was a Communist and therefore had a predisposition

**COMMUNISM-** As for the prosecution's claim that Mr. Sobell was a communist and therefore likely to be a spy, the Philadelphia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union commented: "It was contended that since the Communist Conspiracy included atomic espionage, Sobell was implicated in espionage. His trial and subsequent sentencing on this basis constitutes a dangerous extension of the concept of 'Conspiracy,' whereby a defendant does not have to be linked with any specific conspiracy."

D. N. Pritt, the famed British attorney, said: "In truth, in the atmosphere of the time and place of the trial, the mere accusation of membership in the Communist Party was presumably so prejudicial that, once it was made, the chances of a fair trial were greatly diminished."

**TRIP TO MEXICO-**When one country has criminal evidence against one of its citizens abroad, it can legally extradite that citizen. The kidnapping of Morton Sobell, which the prosecution did not deny in the trial, revealed a lack of sufficient evidence to extradite him legally. But by kidnapping Mr. Sobell, just as he was preparing to return home, the prosecution created the impression that he was a fugitive. The *Columbia Law Review* said that had the question of Sobell's kidnapping been litigated, "Sobell may have prevailed with the argument that a judgement cannot stand when jurisdiction is obtained through federal officers' violation of the anti-kidnapping law." (Vol. 54, p. 233) The Belgian League for the Rights of Man has called the kidnapping a violation of international law.

**CONSPIRACY-**No documentary evidence connecting Sobell to a conspiracy was ever introduced in the trial. There was only the testimony of one witness, Max Elitcher, a neighbor and former classmate of Mr. Sobell at City College. Elitcher made his accusations to the FBI against Mr. Sobell months after Elitcher was first questioned and four months after Mr. Sobell's kidnapping. In the trial Elitcher admitted that he had committed perjury in another matter and feared a perjury indictment that could bring him a five-year sentence.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Irving Kaufman said: "If you do not believe the testimony of Max Elitcher as it pertains to Sobell, then you must acquit the defendant Sobell."

The *Columbia Law Review* stated: "As the trial progressed, it became clear that the vast bulk of testimony would concern the alleged acts of the Rosenbergs in stealing atomic information. Nevertheless, the life or freedom of the defendant Morton Sobell was also at stake, and though he was not shown to have been involved in atomic espionage, his case was undoubtedly caught up in the powerful surge of these revelations." (Vol. 54, p. 228)

Appeals Judge Jerome Frank (in a minority opinion) said that the jury should have been permitted to consider the case of Morton Sobell separately.

## SOBELL'S SENTENCE

Morton Sobell, who pleaded innocent, was sentenced to 30 years by Judge Kaufman.

**C**AN anyone be safe while the Justice Department is permitted to imprison people on the word of dishonest witnesses?

This has been the pattern in the cases recently exposed by Matusow and Mrs. Natvig.

This is the pattern in the case of Morton Sobell, now in Alcatraz serving the fifth year of a 30-year sentence. It was the word of a confessed perjurer that sent Morton Sobell to prison. It was the discredited Roy Cohn who coached the witness in his lies.

It is time to stop these abuses by the Justice Department.

We invite you to our conference and luncheon to hear about new legal moves being prepared in behalf of Morton Sobell . . . to hear John Wexley, noted playwright, tell about the new evidence revealed in his forthcoming book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg". . . to join in a program to win justice for Morton Sobell.

#### NEW YORK SOBELL COMMITTEE

## Greater New York Conference and Luncheon

Saturday, April 23, 10:30 a.m. — 4 p.m.

Great Northern Hotel

118 West 57th Street, New York City

Registration fee: \$2.50 (including luncheon)

### Agenda

10:30—11:15 a.m.—"Why Justice Must be Won for Morton Sobell"

*Keynote report*

11:15—Noon "Perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case"

*Guest speaker: John Wexley, author*

### Luncheon

- Portrait of Morton Sobell  
*Helen Sobell*
- Excerpt of Dr. Harold C. Urey's Chicago Speech  
*by transcription*

1 p.m.—4 p.m. Program for New York  
Floor Discussion

Organizations and community groups are invited to send observers.  
Register with: N.Y. Sobell Committee, 1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. LO 4-9585

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EXCERPT FROM A LETTER FROM  
MORTON SOBELL TO HIS WIFE

I WELCOME the committee's interest in my freedom as an expression of their concern with a fundamental injustice perpetrated on myself, and with a trend in our courtrooms destructive to the basic concepts of this democracy.

It is a good omen seeing so many people manifesting their opposition to this injustice. I hope I'll be able to contribute something to the work of the committee, more as a party interested in this case than as a victim of an injustice. The perspectives are broader in the first instance, and since the issues themselves are much more than a life, or two or three, I would rather view it so.

# False witnesses Dishonest prosecutors and the case of MORTON SOBELL

France had its Dreyfus case,

America its Rosenberg-Sobell trial . . .

Hear about developments in the case  
that goes to the heart of the shocking abuses  
by the Justice Department . . . Help secure  
justice for Morton Sobell.

# THE TELEGRAM

TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1955

\* \*

**Judith Robinson —**

THE TELEGRAM, Mon., April 18, 1955 "Page Seven"

## Justice For Unpopular People

**A** THING to remember about the University of Cambridge in England is that it is the recognized haven of refugee scientists.

In the '30s scientists escaping from Hitler's Germany sheltered there. In the '50s the refugees came from McCarthy's America. Cambridge hospitality is unaffected by the exiles' country of origin. University employment is found now for escaped American scientists with the same disinterested interest as that which ensured the means to work and live to self-exiled German scientists 20 years ago.

It is said that it is Cambridge's pride not to differentiate between scientific refugees. Since Americans now find, as Germans once found, it necessary to leave a native land where academic and personal freedom are alike threatened, they too may seek sanctuary in Cambridge. They have only to show good scientific credentials and prove need.

This academically correct attitude towards victims, or those fearing to become victims, of injustice made in U.S. has disturbed a good many natives of the land of the free who discover it



Judith Robinson

in their travels. Though the inference worries them, they find it hard to resent for what is done to place exiled American scientists in Cambridge is done without ostentation as the mere fulfillment of an obligation inherent in a true university's existence.

The obligation is to an ideal of civilization; an ideal, which in these days is pretty hard to keep in memory, let alone in view.

The balance which Cambridge manages to preserve is tragically easy to lose. Most thoughtful Canadians who have watched Canada's national wobbings know how easy. Fewer of us have faced our own knowledge of the full value of all we stand to lose with it, once it is lost.

So it may be as well to note that Mrs. Morton Sobell was in Toronto last week. Mrs. Sobell is a native American whose husband, also a native American and scientist, is in Alcatraz penitentiary, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment. The evidence on which he was convicted was that of a state witness for the prosecution, a self-confessed perjurer whose story was not supported by any other evidence at all. But the charge was atomic espionage, the names with which the perjurer's story linked Morton Sobell's were those of the Rosenbergs, and the United States of America had gone off balance.

The question of Morton Sobell's degree of involvement in the espionage plot or acquaintance with the plotters may be left to his countrymen to argue. The moral for Canadians is in his trial

and the manner of his conviction. He was brought to trial on the sole testimony of a self-confessed perjurer who stood to gain his own freedom by testifying acceptably. The prosecution based on this single piece of evidence was conducted by Roy M. Cohn, Senator Joseph McCarthy's talented assistant in later Washington committee work. No additional evidence supporting his witness's accusation was produced by Mr. Cohn or asked for by the judge trying the case. Yet the jury brought a verdict of guilty and the sentence of 30 years' imprisonment was given.

Professor Harold C. Urey of Chicago, the Nobel Prize winner in atomic science, was included in a list of witnesses for the prosecution published during the trial of Morton Sobell. He was never called and neither were any of the owners of other big names in science listed with his. The list was published as a gimmick; to bolster the prosecution's case with the public.

The effect on Dr. Urey was to make him a leader in the fight for a new trial which is still going on. Though he knew nothing of Morton Sobell before that time, and still does not know him, he knows the issue involved for himself and his country and has stated it:

"If proper trials cannot be secured for unpopular people—and it is evident from the publicity of this trial that all those charged with crimes were unpopular—then it will become impossible to secure justice for other somewhat less unpopular people and so on until no justice is possible at all."

Other facts and the full trial record are available at:  
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
1050 Sixth Avenue • New York 18, N. Y. • LO 4-9585

WHAT WILL YOU DO  
TO WIN JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL

Please fill in blanks

I pledge to:

- \* Write a letter to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D.C. asking that MORTON SOBELL be transferred from Alcatraz, and to get \_\_\_\_\_ other people to write similar letters
- \* Write a letter to my Congressman urging him to investigate the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case, and get \_\_\_\_\_ others to write similar letters
- \* Sell \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the MORTON SOBELL affair to be held June 16th at Carnegie Hall in memory of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg
- \* Sell \_\_\_\_\_ copies of John Wexley's book
- \* Raise \$\_\_\_\_\_ toward the SOBELL campaign by June 19th, by holding parties or through individual contacts
- \* Volunteer for (check activity desired)
  - Leaflet distribution
  - Office work

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Return to:

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave.,  
New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

# An Appeal

Director of Prisons  
Justice Department  
Washington, D.C.

**I**N our American judicial system the right of all convicted persons to appeal their verdicts and sentences is inherent in the elaborate system of courts of review. One such prisoner, Morton Sobell, seeks redress in the courts against his conviction and 30 year sentence for conspiring to commit espionage, a crime of which he asserts his innocence.

The imprisonment of Morton Sobell at Alcatraz, created by Congress as the most restrictive prison in the land for the incarceration of men unmanageable at other institutions, denies him — without cause — the opportunity to make fair and timely use of his rights under the law.

- Three thousand miles separate Morton Sobell from the courts of jurisdiction in his case, and from his counsel, making direct and timely consultation almost impossible. Moreover, an Alcatraz regulation denying inmates access to newspapers virtually prohibits timely discussion of information appearing in such newspapers which may bear on various witnesses and prosecutors involved in his trial.
- Visits to Morton Sobell by his wife and mother, who reside in the East, are made only a enormous financial sacrifice. His children, under Alcatraz regulations, may not see him at all.

We believe that such restrictions, when not warranted by misconduct, enlarge the margin for judicial error at the expense of justice itself. For these reasons, we, the undersigned, making no expression of belief in the innocence or guilt of Morton Sobell, respectfully urge that he be transferred to a regular Federal Prison where he may exercise those rights of appeal guaranteed to him under the law.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

The COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. LO 4-9585



"THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG"

by JOHN WEXLEY

Penetrating Study of the Rosenberg and  
Sobell Case

(\$4.50 plus 25¢ postage)

This book is scheduled for publication in May.  
All those submitting advance orders will  
receive an AUTOGRAPHED copy immediately after  
publication.

Enclosed find \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the  
Wexley book to be mailed after publication to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

(please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City & Zone \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIPT

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Received \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for

\_\_\_\_\_ copies of the  
Wexley book to be  
mailed to:

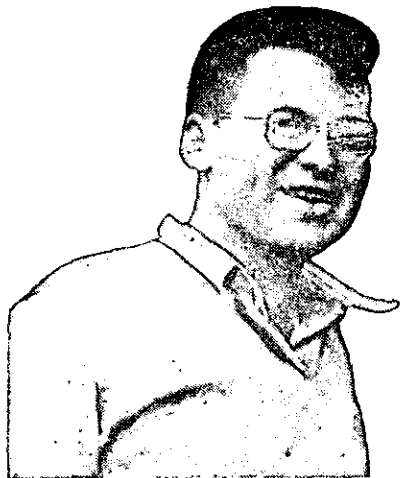
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Addr. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Comm. To Secure  
Justice for Morton  
Sobell, 1050-6 Ave.  
New York 18, N.Y.

# An innocent man has been sent to Alcatraz for 30 years!



MORTON SOBELL, scientist and father of two children, is now in Alcatraz serving his 5th year in prison. He was sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial although the judge admitted he had nothing to do with atomic spying. Morton Sobell maintains his absolute innocence. Newly-discovered evidence shows he is telling the truth. The new evidence proves the chief prosecution witnesses are liars.

**TYPICAL WITNESS:** Elizabeth Bentley (right), called the "missing link" by the court, is now exposed as a perjurer. Former Congressman Byron Scott, lawyer for one of Bentley's many victims, declared after studying Bentley's record: (New York Post, April 19): "All of her statements that are susceptible to check have been checked against the known facts, and we have found her statements could not have been correct."

**TYPICAL LIE:** Bentley claimed an air force major secretly tipped her her off in advance about General Doolittle's air raid on Tokyo. BUT—Scott uncovered that the "major" she named was a civilian until six months after the raid.

Yet the testimony of this same lying witness helped send the Rosenbergs to their death and Morton Sobell to Alcatraz—even though she had to admit she never met them.



THE MISSING LINK

Can any American be secure so long as people can be executed and imprisoned on the word of such perjurers?

*Hear more facts on the Sobell case*

**CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs., June 16, 8 p.m.**

Seventh Ave. and 57th St.

*In memory of the Rosenbergs*

● New musical composition  
"In Memory of Two Martyrs"

● New Play  
"The Innocents"

● Guest  
Speakers

Admission: \$1.25 (tax incl.)

Tickets available at:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 1050 6th Ave. (at 40th St.), N. Y. C.

June 6, 1955.

Dear Friend:

June 16th is approaching! Preparations are fully underway. The John Wexley book is being hailed everywhere as a great work. The meeting seems to be a very successful one.

But there are still a great many things to do and to decide to do. There will be a special meeting of the New York Committee on Thursday, June 9th, at 8 p.m. at the office.

It is absolutely necessary for every member to attend. The success of our committee depends upon your participation.

Sincerely,

*Aaron Schneider*

Aaron Schneider  
FOR THE N.Y. COMMITTEE

P.S. Ushers are needed for June 16th. Please call in names of volunteers so that we can get in touch with them.

658

New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
1050 Sixth Ave. New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

June 6, 1955.

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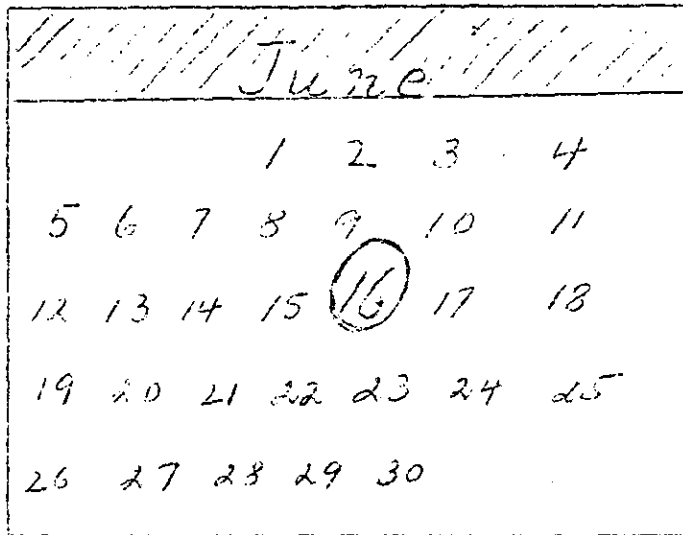
It is absolutely necessary for every member to attend. The success of our committee depends upon your participation.

Sincerely,

*Aaron Schneider*

Aaron Schneider  
FOR THE N.Y. COMMITTEE

P.S. Ushers are needed for June 16th. Please call in names of volunteers so that we can get in touch with them.



Circle THURSDAY, JUNE 16th on your calendar—the date when activities in behalf of Morton Sobell will be given new strength and impetus with a gathering at Carnegie Hall on the 2nd anniversary of the death of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Just as the Chicago committee strengthened the campaign with the dinner for Dr. Urey, so New York has a tremendous opportunity to focus attention of the entire country on the Rosenberg-Sobell case on June 16th.

We know you will agree that this is an urgent task, especially in view of the clearing atmosphere and improved possibilities for winning justice. The speech on the case by Dr. Urey, the revelations concerning Roy Cohn, the perjuries revealed by Matusow, the exposé of Elizabeth Bentley, the recent court victories—all these are indications that the time is ripe to win freedom for Morton Sobell and to establish the whole truth about the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Carnegie Hall holds nearly 3,000 persons. We are counting on you to be there and to bring as many people as possible with you. An original dramatic presentation, stirring music, and prominent speakers will highlight the evening.

## *Get Tickets Now*

Tickets are now available in quantity. There is only one price—\$1.25 (including tax) for all seats. We urge you to contact the Committee immediately for the number of tickets that you will be able to sell. There are only seven weeks remaining, so we must begin at once.

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.  
LO 4-9585

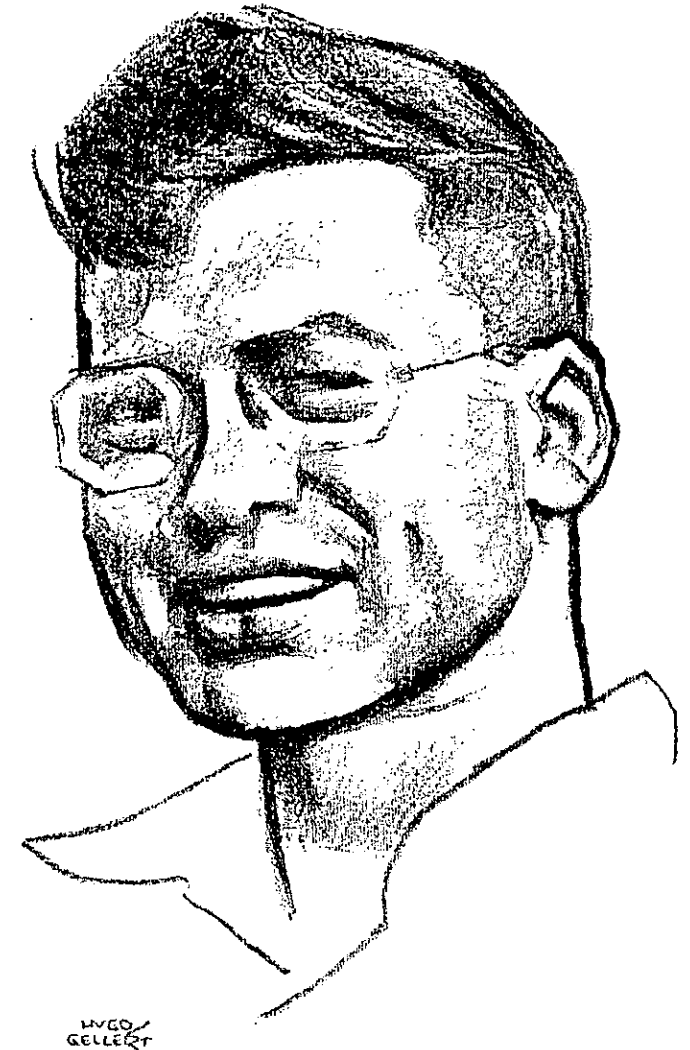
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PICASSO

"History will record the truth and give the public a chance to right the great wrong done us."

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG



"Neither death nor Alcatraz will keep the truth  
hidden. I will never be forced to bear false witness."

MORTON SOBELL.

*Issued by*  
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL  
1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • LONGACRE 4-9585

CONY 100 6/5/35

National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 2, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Here is your copy of the significant speech on the Rosenberg-Sobell case made by atomic scientist Dr. Harold C. Urey.

We ask you to read it--then do what you can to help us send the speech to thousands upon thousands of persons throughout the country.

We want to put the speech in the hands of every important individual and organization--on national, state, and city levels. We want to make certain that every Senator, every Congressman, and every state legislator gets a copy, that every person who can be interested in the Sobell case reads the speech.

This means printing thousands of copies. It means circulating these thousands of copies.

Will you help in this part of the campaign to remove Morton Sobell from Alcatraz and win a new trial for him?

We ask you to do two things immediately:

- \* Send a contribution to help print more copies of Dr. Urey's speech. Mail to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 1050 Sixth Ave., New York City. Make checks payable to SOBELL COMMITTEE.
- \* Order copies of the speech to distribute among your friends. They may be obtained from this office at 10 cents per copy or 15 for \$1.-

Your assistance at this crucial moment--when more and more people are taking a look at the abuses by the Justice Department, as revealed by the Matusow confessions--can help speed justice for Morton Sobell.

Very sincerely yours,

*Theodore Jacobs*

Theodore Jacobs  
FOR THE COMMITTEE



# Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

1050 SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LOngacre 4-9585

June, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Now is the time when your help means most. Five years ago my husband, Morton Sobell, was imprisoned with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Two years ago the Rosenbergs died. The truth which did not save their lives, is being revealed now in the case of my husband.

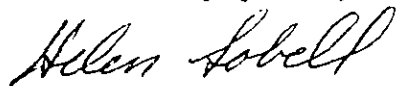
The investigations which have already disclosed that six major prosecution witnesses have committed perjury must go forward. These investigations and the legal steps which our attorneys are planning, need funds.

You, who have understanding, must provide the help without which we cannot proceed.

I want you to have the enclosed reproductions of the works of Picasso and Hugo Gellert. I believe that these artists have captured the heroism of the Rosenbergs and of my husband, Morton Sobell.

Your response to this letter will determine how quickly my husband will be free. I know that you will do all that you can.

Faithfully yours,



(Mrs. Morton Sobell)

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

This is to remind you again that on May 13th we mailed you two tickets to the Rosenberg Memorial - Free Sobell gathering on June 16th at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue.

On this second anniversary of the death of the Rosenbergs, all of us remember that we pledged to vindicate the Rosenbergs, to seek out the truth, through ~~the~~ winning of freedom for Morton Sobell, the third defendant in the case. Sobell's courage, his determination to fight for the truth of his innocence, deserves every help we can render to him.

He is doing his share of fighting. It is up to you to do yours. Please send us the money for your tickets as soon as possible. Order more tickets. Go out among your friends and neighbors.

The tickets which you have received are regular tickets which are to be exchanged at the box office for the seating tickets. If you wish, you can send them back to us with your money and we will mail or give you the seating tickets.

We are counting on you.

Sincerely yours,

*Aaron Schneider*

Aaron Schneider  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

-----  
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y.

Enclosed find \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ tickets for the Carnegie Hall gathering.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ additional exchange tickets which I will try to sell.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

660

Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. LO 4-9585

May 23, 1955.

Dear Friend:

Some time ago we issued the speech of Dr. Harold C. Urey. We anticipated that our committees and active people all over the country would welcome it as a fine statement for justice of a great American.

We urge again that it be used as widely as possible. It should be distributed in a half a million copies.

It is our suggestion that it be used as a mailing piece of literature to professional people, university and educational people, and leaders in the community generally. It is a fine permanent piece of literature.

The Urey statement is available at \$40.- per thousand or \$20.- for five hundred. We urge you to place your order now.

Sincerely yours,



*Aaron Schneider*

Aaron Schneider  
FOR THE COMMITTEE

FOR RELEASE AFTER 8 P.M. THURSDAY, JUNE 16

"SET MY HUSBAND FREE."

SOBELL'S WIFE ASKS PRESIDENT

Tells Carnegie Hall Meeting Evidence Proves Innocence;

Sydney Silverman, Leopold Infeld Pledge Support

NEW YORK, June 16--Mrs. Morton Sobell tonight made public a letter to President Eisenhower asking him to "set my husband free" because evidence reveals that Sobell is innocent and was convicted on perjured testimony.

Mrs. Sobell read her letter tonight before 2800 persons at a meeting held by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell at Carnegie Hall in behalf of her husband, who is imprisoned in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence imposed in the Rosenberg trial. The meeting marked the second anniversary of the execution of the Rosenbergs.

The gathering heard pledges of support from individuals and organizations in many countries, including Sydney Silverman, British Member of Parliament, and Leopold Infeld, noted scientist now teaching in Poland.

In her letter, dated June 11, Mrs. Sobell said that no witness had ever testified that her husband had given or received any secret material, that the one witness on whose testimony her husband was convicted was an admitted perjurer, and that five other witnesses are now proven to have committed perjury.

"These statements can be verified from the trial record and other documents which have come to light since the trial," Mrs. Sobell wrote. "This new evidence proves conclusively that not only was there perjury during the trial on the part of six witnesses but that from the beginning my husband was deprived of every right under the law. Initially he was brutally kidnapped while lawfully in Mexico. His arrest, his imprisonment, his conviction and sentence have been characterized by a coercive vindictiveness."

In conclusion of her appeal, Mrs. Sobell wrote the President, "Our country has a tradition of justice and mercy. The entire

world will greet with joy the deliverance of one who has suffered so much. Let it not be day after day of unending misery for us. You hold the power which can give us back our lives, Mr. President.

"I appeal to you to use it now and set my husband free. You will be blessed for a deed of justice, of mercy and of compassion."

Sydney Silverman, British MP, wrote Mrs. Sobell in a letter read to the meeting: "I studied this case with some care, professional as well as political, in connection with the campaign for clemency for the Rosenbergs. I am quite satisfied that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice not merely in the refusal of clemency but in the trial and conviction itself. I do not believe that any impartial or judicial consideration of the proceedings, uninfluenced by political considerations, could reach any other conclusion and I am quite satisfied that you should use this opinion of mine for what it is worth in any manner you consider useful."

A cable from Leopold Infeld stated: "From all that I have read about the Rosenberg-Sobell case I am convinced that these three people were innocent victims of the cold war hysteria. The so-called evidence was purely conjectural and Morton Sobell's stated innocence was never in my opinion disproved. I hope that your action will succeed in arousing the American sense of justice and free Morton Sobell."

Speakers included Rockwell Kent, artist and author, who declared: "It was in 'a decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that the American colonies, in declaring their independence, explained their reasons for the act. They desperately needed mankind's friendship. Have we today become so great that in our affluence we can dispense with friends and openly defy mankind's opinions? In ten years by our foreign policy we have lost a billion friends; while by the destruction of our freedoms and of justice at home we've made a mockery of our beloved way of life.

"Is it 'in decent respect to the opinions of mankind' that we persecute and jail American dissenters?" Mr. Kent asked. "That heedless of the pleas of millions of Americans, of countless millions more abroad we put the Rosenbergs to death and sentenced Morton Sobell to what may be life imprisonment?"

Similar meetings are being held this weekend in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis.

At all of the gatherings, including the one at Carnegie Hall, those attending are being urged to distribute a new book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," written by John Wexley and published today (June 16) by Cameron and Kahn. Mr. Wexley, in his 672-page study based on three years of research, analysis and investigation, concludes that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were innocent.

REPORT TO THE GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
FOR MORTON SOBELL  
SATURDAY, APRIL 23, HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN, NEW YORK CITY

It is almost two years now, that most of us sitting here, together with thousands across the country, and millions around the world, threw all our energies and understanding into the struggle to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To paraphrase Dr. Urey, in his last efforts to reach Judge Kaufman, "We came into the case concerned with the Rosenbergs, we remained concerned about America."

The Rosenbergs never lost their confidence in the American people. Morton Sobell finds the strength to endure Alcatraz, and resist FBI pressure through his confidence that people like ourselves will engage in a conscious effort to seek the truth of this case and bring it before our country and the world, and remove the weapon of spy-hysteria which some elements in government would use to curb our civil liberties.

That conscious effort requires a belief that conditions are developing which make it possible to secure the transfer of Morton Sobell, a new trial, and in the process, an examination of the fraud put over on the American people, two years ago,-- and it's purpose.

Is this possible?

Most of us could foresee the kind of headlines that appeared on Fort Monmouth, but who among us two years ago would believe that within a year the very efforts to develop the Rosenberg-Sobell hoax, would have sparked the Army-McCarthy hearings, and the national unity against McCarthyism; who would have foreseen the public branding of Roy Cohn, key prosecutor in the key Rosenberg-Sobell case, for preparing perjured testimony; who could foresee a Matusow exposure of the government's use of paid liars rocking a country; a documentation of Elizabeth Bentley...

Elizabeth Bentley, key witness used in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial to establish a thesis that spies were communists and therefore all individuals branded as communists were guilty of conspiracy punishable by death or thirty years; Roy Cohn...already a public pattern begins to emerge to a public more ready and conditioned to recognize the truth than two years ago.

This and the growing knowledge of new facts in the case, gives those of us who have followed it closely, the courage and right to believe that we ordinary people have the ability and the power to make a tremendous contribution to the moral health of America in our efforts on behalf of Morton Sobell.

It is within this atmosphere that we have added to our legal staff a new firm of attorneys who, together with Stephen Love, are preparing for a series of legal moves before the courts. A brief will be presented to the court before the summer recess, for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In the next few months, our attorneys are completing the preparation of briefs setting forth new evidence in the case, and calling for a new trial.

Certainly we have seen evidence in the last 24 hours, in the ability to secure reversals in the courts based upon the admission of the use of perjured evidence.

Now is the time, as this case goes into new legal phases, for us, all of us, to lay the groundwork of an educational and public campaign which will facilitate action from the courts.

The points raised legally both in the petition for removal from Alcatraz, and in the petition for a new trial must be our basis of work for the next few months.

We can raise the questions of doubts in this case, of inhuman treatment in the sentence, and certainly in the imprisonment of Morton Sobell in Alcatraz, the obvious contradictions in testimony, the perjuries, and the special tortures and cruelties. It is a fact that since June, 1953, there have been no other spy trials. The resistance of the Rosenbergs; the refusal of Sobell to break; the tremendous public outcry has blocked new trials based on flimsy trumped up charges.

But there can be no sense of relief until the one living defendant is freed and the full facts in a new climate made known. Thousands of New Yorkers like ourselves will never forget the period leading to June 19th, 1953, and it is appropriate that in this anniversary period from now until June 19, 1955, we join not to mourn but to organize--

We propose that we in New York reach out within this period to at least 2 million people through an educational campaign in the following manner:

1. That we do everything possible either through our own sponsorship or through the sponsorship of individuals to place at least two full page ads in two of the leading New York newspapers, such as the New York Times and the New York Post. In addition, in every boro where there is a community newspaper, daily or weekly, that ads can be placed, also within this memorial period. In each case these ads are to help expose the fraud and contradictory testimony inherent in this case, prepared by those who since the initial trial have been implicated in other questionable and fraudulent charges, such as Roy Cohn and Elizabeth Bentley.

2. The Urey speech, made at a dinner in his honor in Chicago, on February 12, is a definite landmark in this new phase of the Sobell case and the understanding of all its meaning. We therefore propose that we in New York get at least 50,000 of this excellent reprint into the hands of, and on the desks of, university professors -- students on the campuses -- scientists -- local and city wide politicians -- religious leaders -- and other community leaders who are also responsible to groups of people.

3. After three years of intensive research, investigation, and sleuthing, which led in many directions, John Wexley, has completed his book, which is now on the press, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Wexley's research has uncovered additional evidence which strengthens our public position and legal steps. Our National Committee is convinced of the opportunities which this opens up in the uncovering of fraud and proving the denial of due process.

Certainly we recognize the tremendous value of such a documented book,--a reference library to which all of us can refer.

We propose that in New York we undertake the minimum task of the sale of 5000 copies of this historic document between now and September.

In addition, as part of the work of education on the case among New York's civic leaders, we raise the funds necessary to send out 1000 complimentary copies. With this book as a basis for discussion and further exploration of the facts in the case, we undertake in every boro the visiting of the most important of this group of 1000, until we get sufficient numbers of these people to speak out on behalf of Morton Sobell.

4. Since we recognize that there is a change in atmosphere and attitudes, and the need to speak out against injustices, as evidenced by the 6000 people who signed the Urey scroll, we propose that we today launch a National Appeal, addressed to the Director of Prisons, asking that people sign this appeal as one step in the fight for removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz.

In outlining our educational campaign through the distribution of the Urey speech and the Wexley book we have laid the basis for going to many people such as religious leaders, community leadership. By this we mean anyone in the community who has some measure of influence or contact with groups of people--and asking them on the basis of what they have read and on the basis of any doubts possibly raised, to take the minimum step in guaranteeing the basic rights of any person convicted of a crime but who professes his innocence--giving him the opportunity for fighting along with his attorneys and those people coming to his defense. Therefore, since Morton Sobell's incarceration in Alcatraz virtually makes contact of this nature impossible, Morton Sobell must be transferred that he may have the opportunity to prove his innocence, free from third degree pressure of Alcatraz. We propose that we obtain in New York at least 5000 such signatures by October 30th.

5. In the first week of June, we would like to get into the hands of the man in the street 35 to 50 thousand copies of a single page leaflet highlighting the question of perjury in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

Local committees should plan their most effective use of such leaflets.

6. Legislative--Recognizing the importance of pressure on the people who represent us both in the Senate and in the House



of Representatives, as evidenced by correspondence with Helen Sobell, and other members of our Committees and through personal contact, we propose that we immediately start a campaign in New York asking people in each community to write to their Congressmen and Senators raising the question of why has this man Morton Sobell been sent to Alcatraz, and asking them to look into the matter.

We propose extensive mailings to people asking them to participate in this action at once; these mailings to be followed up with planned telephone campaigns and visits to individuals in the communities, to insure a certain amount of mail having reached a particular representative so that a delegation to the representative may be planned immediately after May 30th, and sometime before June 19th. We propose that we visit at least 5 Congressmen in each boro and that the committees and boro representatives work these plans out to insure this minimum legislative action, which will be the beginning of a large scale national legislative campaign which we hope will culminate in delegations to Washington sometime in the Fall.

7. Funds--If we accept that the program as outlined above, is the beginning of our minimum obligation towards winning justice for Morton Sobell--that the legal steps projected and the supervision by the attorneys of the obtaining of new evidence in this case is essential, we must accept as well the responsibility for the raising of the needed funds.

The ads in New York, both the city-wide and local as well, should run to \$4000, as a minimum.

The educational campaign, mailings of leaflets, Urey speeches, and large scale mailings should come to another \$1000.

The distribution of 1000 Wexley books to VIPs in N.Y. should come to \$4500.

We are just throwing out these general figures recognizing in addition that the administration of this program as well will require additional financing.

All this necessitates that New York raise at least \$13,000 from now until October 30th.

Since the next 6 weeks are of such vital importance for distribution of new material, we suggest that \$8000 be raised by June 19th, and \$5000 over the summer and up to October 30th. In this respect and so that each boro can work out its best means of meeting their obligations which we know they are anxious to accept, we propose that this budget be divided as follows:

	Up to June 16th	June 16th to October 30th	Total
Manhattan	\$1250	\$750	\$2000
Bronx	1250	750	2000
Queens	1000	750*	1750
Brooklyn	1800	1000	2800
Nassau	1800	1000*	2800
Westchester	1000	750*	1750

We have kept these quotas higher than the proportion up to June 16th recognizing that there is not the general exodus and greater possibility of fund raising.

As a first means towards raising the funds set forth, we suggest that there be an immediate consideration of all the possibilities in every community for having house parties, asking all kinds of people who ever had any feeling or interest for this case to make one small minimum contribution towards the memorial period as an indication of their feeling and for the sacrifices made by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and the continued sacrifice being made by Morton Sobell. That the nature of this undertaking either be a community party of 50, 60 or 100 people or a number of small parties of individual friends and neighbors, where we can suggest as a basis for interesting discussion the points raised in the Wexley book, the reading and preparation of dramatic material available shortly to be used specifically for such functions.

We know and, as I personally can tell you, this is a real possibility. We in Brooklyn expect to work out the plans for a Brooklyn-wide womens luncheon to be held before June 16th and at this moment the potential of at least 5 more small house parties and discussions.

If there is any assistance we can give to the areas we will be glad to do so. We have the names of professional and other prominent people who have helped out in many ways in the course of the campaign and can and should be approached at this time to participate on whatever level they can. We say again there are many such people in each community. It is our job to get to them and to get to them quickly. We will provide the material necessary for making such affairs a success as well as bringing speakers who are well acquainted with the latest developments in the case and who can lead the discussions and whatever else may be required.

By coming through the next few weeks, and pursuing the plan for hundreds of house parties, discussions, and functions of all types, we shall have created the groundwell for coming to June 16, when we in New York will hold a memorial affair in Carnegie Hall. We are confident that thousands will want to gather together to say - "We haven't forgotten" - we will make the truth known; we will win freedom for Morton Sobell.

Our Program will be in the nature of an original dramatization and an original musical score, written for this occasion. The price of the tickets, for the entire house, will be \$1.25, no reserved seats.

We know that there are many people who would want to help fill Carnegie Hall, as their contribution in this period. Our publicity material is now available.

Our Program has something for everyone to do--committee member or individual--who can help open the doors of Alcatraz, and cleanse the conscience of America.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
invites you to join  
in paying tribute to  
**Ethel and Julius Rosenberg**  
Sunday, June 19, 1:30 p.m.  
Wellwood Cemetery  
Pinelawn, L. I.

Directions:

From Manhattan: Cross Queensboro Bridge onto Queens Boulevard to Grand Central Parkway. Left on Parkway to Cross Island Parkway, turn right to Southern State Parkway. Then turn left and proceed to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

From Bronx: Triboro Bridge onto Grand Central Parkway and proceed as above. Or Whitestone Bridge onto Cross Island Parkway to Southern State Parkway, left to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right to Cemetery.

From Brooklyn: Belt Parkway onto Southern State Parkway to Wellwood Ave. (Exit 35). Turn right on Wellwood Ave. to Cemetery.

By Railroad: At Pennsylvania Station (33 St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan) or Atlantic Ave. (Brooklyn) take Long Island Railroad to Pinelawn, L. I. Then Wellwood Bus to Cemetery.

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A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE  
to  
ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG  
on the  
Fifth Anniversary of their Deaths  
will be held at  
Wellwood Cemetery, Pinelawn, Long Island  
Sunday, June 22, 1958                      2:00 P.M.

**DIRECTIONS:**

From Bronx - Whitestone Bridge-Grand Central-Northern  
State Pkway-Take Exit 40-Right turn-Follow  
Pinelawn signs

From Brooklyn - Belt Pkway-Southern State Pkway-Turn right  
at Wellwood Ave-Exit 35

From Manhattan - Triboro Bridge-Grand Central Pkway-Northern  
State Pkway-Take Exit 40-Right turn-Follow  
Pinelawn signs.

Transportation will be arranged through the Sobell Committee  
Office, 940 Broadway, Room D. Please call AL 4-9983 if you  
have car space available or if you desire transportation.

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Dear Alumni:-  
The School of Hard Knocks  
Proudly announces its  
1958th Annual Commence-  
ment exercises and ex-  
tends to all its graduates  
an invitation to attend.  
The degree of B.S. artist  
will be awarded to all  
those who have met our  
rigid requirements.  
You personally are  
hereby informed that  
you have so qualified.

620  


Dear Me ?

Speakers for  
the evening will be

- Good Food
- Refreshments
- Dancing
- Entertainment:

All on the "balmyest"  
night of the year

SAT JUNE 21st  
from 9 P.M. on.....  
at 54 W. 16 St.  
Apt. 11A.

Sobel Comm.

SUMMER  
STARTS

EVERYONE  
GOES

To :-

"The Farewell  
'till September  
Party"

say Goodbye

to old friends

=====

meet some new

friends

all on

Saturday, June 21, 9 pm

at 601 West 113 St, NY

Apt. 4H

Contrl. \$1 Sobell Comm.



What  
Does  
The Month  
Of June  
Mean  
To  
You?



JUNE						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5

We in New York have declared the first two weeks in the month -- June 1st-June 15th -- a "Freedom Fortnight" for Morton Sobell. We are calling on everyone interested in this case to act in some way in behalf of Sobell's freedom.

To thousands of Americans, June is a very special time of year... a time for action in the case of Morton Sobell... especially this June, five years after the Rosenberg execution... a time when people want to express their feelings... to act on this case so close to our hearts.

People will canvass for signatures on petitions. Literature will be distributed in public places. Community leaders will be visited. House gatherings will be held. Petition tables will be in the streets. The office will be open every night in the week and on Saturdays.

Your participation in some or all of this activity is urgently needed. During this period of dedication to securing justice for Morton Sobell, please be sure to do one or more of the following:

- ▷ GET YOUR FRIENDS to sign the Sobell petition. (One is enclosed -- ask us for more.)
- ▷ PARTICIPATE IN CANVASSING and distribution of literature. (Call at the office for information and materials.)
- ▷ HOLD A HOUSE GATHERING. (We can help with speakers, films, entertainment.)
- ▷ ASK A PROMINENT PERSON in your community to write to the President or sign the petition.
- ▷ COME TO OUR SOBELL OFFICE to do volunteer work. (Such as typing, answering the phone, hand addressing, etc.)
- ▷ MAIL YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION to the Sobell Committee

This is your invitation to our

FREEDOM FORTNIGHT

GET-TOGETHER

climaxing our two weeks of work and launching our summer program

SATURDAY, JUNE 14  
7:30 to 11 P. M.

NOLA STUDIOS  
Room 619  
113 West 57th Street  
(between 6th & 7th Aves.)

Come and meet your friends  
Hear the results of our work  
Share in this meaningful evening

Refreshments  
Entertainment  
Special Attraction  
Earl Robinson

No admission charge

Remember to bring your signed petitions and contributions collected

Auspices of  
New York Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.

**'LONGER APART THAN TOGETHER'**

**Wife Seeks Aid in Own 'Dreyfus' Case**

By CHARLOTTE HYAMS  
Collegian Feature Editor

"The American Dreyfus Case," the trial of Morton Sobell, has sent a woman throughout the country to plead for the freedom of her husband.

Small, soft-spoken Helen Sobell has spent eight hectic years pleading for help through petitions to the President, and raising money to the Commission to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, currently serving a 30-year sentence for conspiracy to commit espionage.

"We were married in 1945," she smiled. "So you see, we've been longer apart than together."

Sobell's supporters say his conviction was similar to the Dreyfus case which occurred in France in 1849 when Alfred Dreyfus was mistakenly accused of treason.

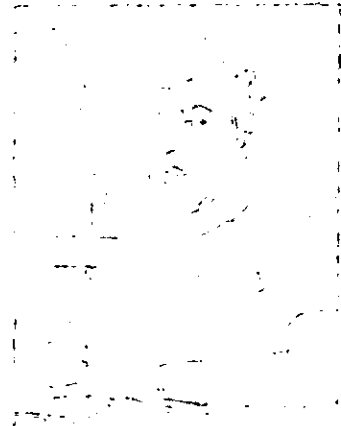
**'My Husband Not Guilty'**

**— Mrs. Sobell**

"My husband is not guilty," said Mrs. Morton Sobell last Friday in an interview with WDET's Dr. Lee Dreyfus.

Mrs. Sobell was speaking on campus as a part of her nationwide campaign to gain a retrial for her husband, convicted of conspiring to commit espionage in 1950.

The mother of two said that she, her engineer husband and their



TO LET THE NATION KNOW—Mrs. Helen Sobell was interviewed Friday at WDET and proclaimed her husband's innocence.

children were vacationing in Mexico in June, 1950, when Sobell was arrested. He was tried, convicted and eventually sentenced to Alcatraz in November, 1951.

IN FEBRUARY of this year Sobell was transferred to prison in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. Sobell said she felt that prosecuting her husband at the same trial with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, also convicted on the same charge and later electrocuted, was an infringement of justice.

McCarthyism, the Korean War and the "atmosphere surrounding the trial," were other reasons cited by Mrs. Sobell behind her husband's conviction.

**UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DISCUSS THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF SCIENTIST MORTON SOBELL**

**The Michigan Daily**

Sixty-seven Years of Editorial Freedom

**Free Sobell From Prison, Wife Urges**

By LEWIS COBURN

The wife of a man who was convicted seven years ago of conspiracy to commit espionage, Helen Sobell continues to battle for her husband's freedom, noting that "history has already to some degree set the record straight" in the case.

Morton Sobell, who received his master of science degree from the University in 1942, was convicted in the same trial which eventually sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The prosecution charged that, as a result of information transmitted by the Rosenbergs, Russian progress on the atomic bomb had been speeded.

**Charged Conspiracy**

An electrical engineer, Sobell was charged with conspiracy with the Rosenbergs. He received a thirty-year sentence and has been

in prison for a most eight year

Speaking last night at the home of Prof. Kenneth Boulding of the economics department, Mrs. Sobell pointed out that crediting Sobell with advances in technology to espionage is no longer considered a "viable" position.

She added that while "the central issue" of her husband's trial "has been destroyed" questioning his innocence and the harshness of his sentence remain to be dealt with satisfactorily.

**'Admitted Perjurer'**

Mrs. Sobell observed that only substantial evidence of conspiracy on her husband's part was the testimony of an "admitted perjurer."

She called the testimony of charges against her husband "vague and tenuous" adding that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

Noting that the conviction came at the height of "McCarthyism," Sobell said "accusation tantamount to conviction" at that time.

**The Daily Californian**

EXCHANGE OF THE COLLEGE DAILY

Published at Berkeley, California, Monday, April 28, 1953

**CAMPUS CALENDAR**

Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage, will argue for

her husband's innocence at a special Stiles hall coffee hour from 4-5:30 p.m. today.

**DISCUSS THE FACTS ON YOUR CAMPUS TO OBTAIN A SPEAKER, WRITE TO COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL 940 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10, N.Y.**

Send for the complete story—FREE—440 St. Louis St. Detroit, Mich.



**Mexico Mafioso**

Vol. 65, No. 31

University of Chicago, Friday, Apr. 25, 1953

**Helen Sobell to give talk**

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, will speak this Saturday at 1 pm in Soc Sci 122 on the recent developments in her husband's case. Sobell was implicated in the espionage trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

According to Harvey Perkins, executive secretary of the Chicago Sobell Committee, Sobell is now appealing for executive clemency after having been denied a retrial earlier in the year. Dr. Harold Urey said some time ago that he could not tell, after reading the transcripts of the trial, what Sobell was actually charged with, and what were the actual grounds for his conviction and

thirty-year sentence. Sobell was allegedly kidnapped in Mexico by the FBI, brought back to this country for trial, and in March of 1951, sentenced to thirty years in prison.

Mrs. Sobell recently spoke at the University of California at Berkeley, about the case. She and the many affiliated Committee for Morton Sobell, have been working ever since his trial to effect his release. She will be sponsored by SKP.

# The Michigan Daily

Sixty-Eighth Year

WHICH CARRIES AN FREE  
TRIAL WITH IT

EDITED AND MANAGED BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN  
UNDER AUTHORITY OF BOARD IN CONTROL OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS  
STUDENT PUBLICATIONS BLDG. • ANN ARBOR, MICH. • Phone NO 2-3241



670

*Editorials printed in The Michigan Daily express the individual opinions of staff writers or the editors. This must be noted in all reprints.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1953

NIGHT EDITOR: PHILIP MINTCK

## Sobell Deserves Meaning

THE FLIGHT of a University graduate — in prison for almost eight years after conviction of "conspiracy to commit espionage" in the trial which sent the Rosenbergs to their deaths — was called to the attention of at least a few members of the University community last week.

Helen Sobell charged here that her husband's conviction came as a result of testimony from an "admitted perjurer" at the height of McCarthyism when "accusation was tantamount to conviction."

Mrs. Sobell pointed out that the testimony against her husband, Morton Sobell, was so "vague and tenuous" that atomic scientist Harold Urey remarked after reading the trial transcript, "I do not know what it is that Sobell is supposed to have done."

The case of the People of the United States vs. Morton Sobell is perhaps one of the most important in the history of American jurisprudence. The case, which has become inextricably intertwined with the Rosenberg case. In fact, while the Rosenbergs were charged with transmitting atomic secrets to the Russians, charges against Sobell only specified that he had "conspired" with the Rosenbergs — not necessarily on atomic matters. Mrs. Sobell observed that her husband was at first arrested for having "conversations" with Julius Rosenberg.

Sobell, who received his master's degree in electrical engineering from the University in 1940, had been a classmate of Julius Rosenberg's while an undergraduate at the City College of New York. During the war — at the time of the so-called conspiracy — he worked for General Electric and, as Mrs. Sobell noted, did not have access to information on the atomic bomb.

IN 1950 — before arrest of the Rosenbergs —

Sobell and his family traveled to Mexico. Mrs. Sobell explained the trip by saying that her husband had just completed a government project and was taking a "vacation." This trip became one of the principle side-issues of the trial. It is of course easy to suppose that Sobell made the trip because he was guilty. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, however, the Sobells used normal tourist transportation in going to Mexico. If he had wanted to escape the country, it seems probable that Sobell would have attempted to lose himself in a much more secretive manner than by flying to Mexico City and taking an apartment in his own name.

A few weeks after the Sobells' arrival in Mexico City, the Rosenbergs were arrested.

In the early morning, a few days later, five armed Mexican men knocked on the door and burst into the Sobells' room. Mrs. Sobell said her family was then taken to a prison and

to the United States border at Laredo. Apparently the men were not officials of the Mexican government. While the prosecution later claimed that Sobell had been "extradited," the Mexican government does not substantiate this claim. Mrs. Sobell said.

After his forcible return to the United States, Sobell was not indicted for several weeks. During this time, Mrs. Sobell claimed, "repeated attempts to have my husband become a prosecution witness" were made. When he refused, she said, the prosecution merely added his name to the indictment already drawn up against the Rosenbergs.

At the trial, principle witness against Sobell was Max Elitcher. Elitcher, who was a college friend of both Rosenberg and Sobell, testified that he had served as an intermediary between the two, transmitting information which he thought was espionage. Mrs. Sobell noted that Elitcher admitted he had perjured himself in other testimony. The importance of Elitcher's testimony to the case against Sobell was emphasized in the trial judge's charge to the jury.

After conviction, Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison with the recommendation that he not be paroled.

THE CASE against Morton Sobell, with all of its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous. As Mrs. Sobell pointed out, even charges that the Russians got their atom bomb due to the Rosenbergs' alleged spying become increasingly hard to swallow as we observe the rapid progress of Soviet science. The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs: a net drawn tighter by a scared witness. Mrs. Sobell's remark that "a number of other people who were in the same class with my husband and Julius Rosenberg" were threatened with involvement is significant.

The Supreme Court has refused to hear the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest judicial body. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation.

—LEWIS COBURN

What

Does

The Month

Of June

Mean

To

You?



WEDNESDAY						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

We in New York have declared the first two weeks in the month -- June 1st-June 15th -- a "Freedom Fortnight" for Morton Sobell. We are calling on everyone interested in this case to act in some way in behalf of Sobell's freedom.

To thousands of Americans, June is a very special time of year... a time for action in the case of Morton Sobell... especially this June, five years after the Rosenberg execution... a time when people want to express their feelings... to act on this case so close to our hearts.

People will canvass for signatures on petitions. Literature will be distributed in public places. Community leaders will be visited. House gatherings will be held. Petition tables will be in the streets. The office will be open every night in the week and on Saturdays.

Your participation in some or all of this activity is urgently needed. During this period of dedication to securing justice for Morton Sobell, please be sure to do one or more of the following:

- ▶ GET YOUR FRIENDS to sign the Sobell petition. (One is enclosed -- ask us for more.)
- ▶ PARTICIPATE IN CANVASSING and distribution of literature. (Call at the office for information and materials.)
- ▶ HOLD A HOUSE GATHERING. (We can help with speakers, films, entertainment.)
- ▶ ASK A PROMINENT PERSON in your community to write to the President or sign the petition.
- ▶ COME TO OUR SOBELL OFFICE to do volunteer work. (Such as typing, answering the phone, hand addressing, etc.)
- ▶ MAIL YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION to the Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.  
Telephone: AL 4-9983

This is your invitation to our

FREEDOM FORTNIGHT

GET-TOGETHER

climaxing our two weeks of work and launching our summer program

SATURDAY, JUNE 14  
7:30 to 11 P. M.

NOLA STUDIOS  
Room 619  
113 West 57th Street  
(between 6th & 7th Aves.)

Come and meet your friends  
Hear the results of our work  
Share in this meaningful evening

Refreshments  
Entertainment  
Special Attraction:  
Earl Robinson

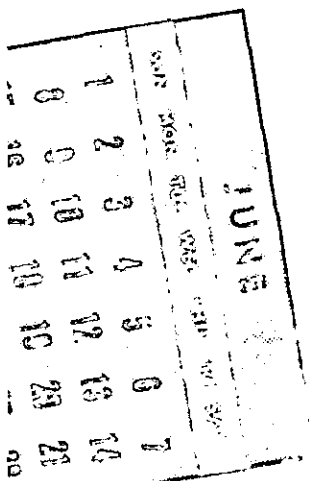
No admission charge

Remember to bring your signed petitions and contributions collected

Auspices of  
New York Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.  
ALgonquin 4-9983

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Earl Robinson

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Auspices of

New York Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway - New York 10, N.Y.  
AT 4-0000



TOP SECRET - SECURITY INFORMATION

Page 2 of 3

PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE

The Committee Party has directed and controlled the Communist Party of the United States of America since its formation in 1944. The Party has been active in the United States since 1944 and has been active in the United States since 1944.

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A PURE AND PROPER PARTY

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTERPROPAGANDA

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Since Soviet Ambassador Mikhail M. Menshikov is known to be a party member of the CPUSA, it is reasonable to assume that he is a party member of the CPUSA. This has been stated in the CPUSA. This has been stated in the CPUSA. This has been stated in the CPUSA.

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THE REASON FOR THE PICKETS

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Continued

Dear Alumnus:-  
 The School of Hard Knocks  
 Proudly announces its  
 1958th Annual Commencement exercises and extends to all its graduates an invitation to attend. The degree of B.S. artist will be awarded to all those who have met our rigid requirements. You personally are hereby informed that you have so qualified.

Dear Me ?

Speakers for the evening will be

- Good Food
- Refreshments
- Dancing
- Entertainments

All on the "balmyest" night of the year

SAT JUNE 21st  
 from 9 P.M. on....  
 at 54 W. 16 St.  
 Apt. 11A

Sobell Comm.



020

CONFIDENTIAL

- 100 -

Page 10 of 10

SECRET COMMITTEE CONTINUED

The following individuals are listed as members of the National Security Council's Special Security Committee:

MEMBERS

- Mr. James H. Doolittle, U. of Chicago
- Mr. Robert A. Taft, U. of Ohio
- Mr. Charles McNamara, U. of California
- Mr. Robert C. Murphy, U. of Michigan
- Mr. Robert A. Lovett, U. of Michigan
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- Mr. Robert A. Lovett, U. of Michigan

The Special Agent in Charge, New York, is requested to advise the Bureau of the results of his investigation of the activities of the following persons in New York City, New York, and vicinity:

Dr. Charles J. Rosenberg, 100 West 100th Street, New York 25, New York

Dr. Rosenberg's address is 100 West 100th Street, New York 25, New York

Dr. Rosenberg's address is 100 West 100th Street, New York 25, New York

Dr. Rosenberg's address is 100 West 100th Street, New York 25, New York

It is noted that some subscribers have forwarded to the Bureau copies of letters and other correspondence which names appear on their correspondence. It is noted that the Bureau and the Department of Justice are the same individuals and activities as the Bureau suggests in both instances and better information is being furnished to the Bureau of the Department of Justice in the period, subject of the above correspondence. It is noted that the Bureau was aware of the purpose of the Committee.

The Bureau has more records with the Bureau of the Department of Justice in the period of the above mentioned individuals. There is no information in the Bureau of the Department of Justice in the period of the above mentioned individuals. It is noted that the Bureau has more records in support of the Bureau of the Department of Justice in the period of the above mentioned individuals. It is noted that the Bureau has more records in support of the Bureau of the Department of Justice in the period of the above mentioned individuals.

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The work of the Rosenberg Commission and its subcommittees was conducted in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.

### COMMITTEE FUNCTIONARIES

The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough. The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.

During the course of a Congressional hearing it was brought to the attention of John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Richard M. Nixon, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, that the handwriting of the documents had been traced from the files.

These documents were first published in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution in April, 1955. Just after Elizabeth had made a copy of the files in the course of a last day before her departure from the country. The documents were later widely disseminated by the Rosenberg Commission and the United States.

It should be noted that the documents were not only fair but also thorough. The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.

David Greenglass was extremely active in the Commission and his work as a member was thorough and as thorough. He was not only fair but also thorough. The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.

David Greenglass, co-defendant, is a well-known and active member of the National Lawyers Guild. He was not only fair but also thorough. The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.

### LIBERTY AND DISLOYALTY

The propaganda effort was considered so important that the files were not only fair but also thorough. The members of the ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were selected from a list of names under the name of Philip M. Pearl. It was not until June 15, 1955 and immediately thereafter that the names of the members were announced. The ROSENBERG COMMISSION and its subcommittees were organized and functioned in a manner which was not only fair but also thorough.





Organized under the Rosenberg-Sobell umbrella for... serves today... the operation and... one of the greatest propaganda... Communist Party has to the widespread... has many organizations... the party itself... organizations that the Communist Party seeks to... effect the... they represent a... and... from any... association with Communism.

The Rosenberg-Sobell organization serves as an excellent case history... an effective Communist front organization... broad base of non-Communists... the... behind... by Communists... the... of party... and objectives by... and... into a... strategy... this... Communist... not with the... for... which can be... and... by the... and traditions

The Rosenbergs themselves are the symbols... of the Communist propaganda campaign... loyal to the... the... they willingly sacrificed... for the... and... as the rallying point for... of the enemies of the... found

While... other fronts and other... by the Communists, for the same... as those of the Rosenberg campaign... only by the... of a... cannot... the... "

Organized under the Rosenberg-Sobell umbrella... and... previous records of... the identity of the... the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign... Communist Party also used the... for Party... the... Executive Secretary of the... member of the Executive Board of the... as a Communist...

Revenue Bureau... to have... in... and... these... Communist... and... in the... that...

These individuals are in the line of home no effort. The United States was not  
involved in the 'Soviet-Satellite' system on the establishment of a new  
system and the many were in identical lines.

### SUPPORTERS OF THE FRONT

The reputation of President Eisenhower was broken down by a successful  
front category was judges and lawyers. Of the 17 names listed, the following  
have been recognized with pro-Communist activities.

James Douglas, Chicago, Ill. was identified as a member of the American  
People's Rights League, Boston, Mass. This school was cited as 'a school of  
the Communist Party,' in the House Committee's Guide to Sources.

Robert L. Black claimed he was a CP member before the House Committee. He  
was identified as Communist activities in Los Angeles in July, 1950. He had the  
Anti-Communist when asked if he had been a member the day before on 7/11/50.

Lawrence J. Friedman, of Chicago has had his name in the House Committee  
with source category 1000.

Paul Thomas J. Emerson, former counsel for Walter Reuther, and  
John Joseph, William J. Burns, John A. Office of War Relocation, and  
William J. Burns, John A. Office of War Relocation, and  
Public Law 200, John A. Office of War Relocation at Wash. D.C.

Paul Emerson has a long record of Communist front activities. He was  
president of the National Lawyers Guild in 1940. He has assisted in the  
establishing Communist and Communist organizations and activities in  
Department of Social Security. He has been identified as a Communist  
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John J. [Name] has been active in the Department of Social Security. He  
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ground level Department of Social Security and the Department of Social Security.

John [Name], former attorney general of the State of Michigan, was  
one of the Department of Social Security and the Department of Social Security.

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JUNE						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FR	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29	30	1	2	3	4	5

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Auspices of  
New York Sobell Committee  
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Alumni:-  
 The School of Hard Knocks  
 Proudly announces its  
 1958th annual commere-  
 ment exercises and ex-  
 tends to all its graduates  
 an invitation to attend.  
 The degree of B.S. artist  
 will be awarded to all  
 those who have met our  
 rigid requirements.  
 You personally are  
 hereby informed that  
 you have so qualified.

Dear Me ?

Speakers for  
the evening will be

- Good Food
- Refreshments
- Dancing
- Entertainments

All on the "balmyest"  
night of the year

SAT JUNE 21st  
 from 9 P.M. on.....  
 at 54 W. 16 St.  
 Apt. 11A

Sobell Comm.

Summer  
Starts

Everyone  
goes  
to

"The Farewell 'till  
September  
Party"



say goodbye

to old friends

.....

meet some new

friends

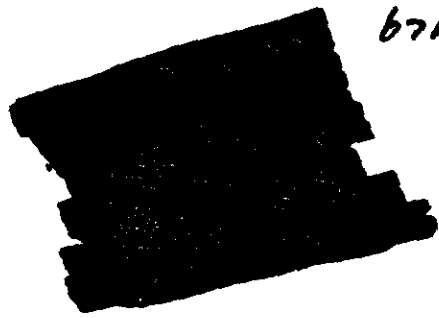
all on

Saturday, June 21, 9 pm

at 601 West 113 St, NY

Apt. 4H

Contri. \$1 Sobell Comm.



670

Dear Subscriber

- 118 -

Nov 28 1953  
New York 25, 1953

NEW PARTY OFFICERS

Since the 3rd National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States, 1957, the Party has not had a regular set of officers. It has recently conducted, when the National Committee held a meeting in New York on June 28 and 29, 1953 and "elected" the following officers to the positions indicated:

- National Secretary = Eugene Dennis
- Executive Secretary = Robert Thompson
- Organizing and Political Affairs Secretary = James Jackson
- Propaganda Director = Hy Lumer
- Administrative Secretary = Charles Rosenberg
- National Field Organizer = Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Labor Secretary has yet to be named.

The young William Z. Foster remains CP Chairman Emeritus.

The National Executive Committee consists of the following:

- Benjamin G. Davis
- Eugene Dennis
- Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
- James Jackson
- A. Kronman
- Charles Rosenberg
- Hy Lumer
- Charles Rosenberg
- Robert Thompson
- Walter Reuther

It is not apparent that the Party is changing its course with respect to race, labor, affairs plus the political and economic situation of the States. It has promised it to become more aggressive. It is common to the open right.

The decision to move the main office to Chicago has been at least a month. Undoubtedly the good citizens of Chicago are being kept in the postponement of the Convention decision.

VALUABLE SOURCE MATERIAL AVAILABLE

The House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 29, 1953 has issued a set of five books containing valuable source material. The information and others indicated by Communism. This source material is not easily obtainable and is invaluable to anyone who wishes to know the facts and figures of the CP.

The conflict and its nature can best be expressed by quotes from the preface to Volume 1, quoting from George Meany, the President of the AFL-CIO:

"The conflict between communism and freedom is the problem of our time. It overshadows all other problems. This conflict narrows our age, its goals, its tensions, its troubles, and its tasks, and on the outcome of this conflict depends the future of all mankind."

Continuing, the Preface states:-

"There are many excellent sources of information on the Soviet Union and international communism. Never before have they been assembled in one place for ready reference. To correct this deficiency, the Committee on Un-American Activities has prepared this report on the Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. It is, in our opinion, the most complete array of documentary material on this subject available anywhere today."

The books are entitled: The Communist Conspiracy, subtitle Strategy and Tactics of World Communism. Each book has a separate bibliography which follows:

- Section A. Marxist Classics - Communism Outside the U. S.
- Section B. The USSR
- Section C. The World Congresses of the Communist International.
- Section D. Communist Activities Around the World.
- Section E. The Comintern and the CPUSA

Anyone wishing to obtain this valuable and indispensable set of books is urged to write to Chairman Charles E. Wicker of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C. They will be sent free of charge. We suggest you write now before the supply is exhausted.

BACKGROUND OF SOBELL PERJURATION SIGNERS CONTINUED - - -

GEORGE OLSHAUSEN

George Olshausen is not a newcomer to these entanglements.

Mr. Olshausen is listed in the 1949 Report of the Senate Select Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the most active subjects of that Committee's investigations.

He is reported to have been a member of the Henry Bridges Defense Committee of San Francisco as well as a member of the Schmeidlerman-Darwin Defense Committee. As stated in the California Report, the Schmeidlerman Committee

"... was organized by the Communist Party for the purpose of defending William Schmeidlerman and Sam Darwin;

... the ... of ...

Mr. Weinstein has ... to the ... of the ...

Mr. Weinstein ... was used by the ... as a member of the ...

George Weinstein appeared as counsel for ...

RICHARD W. RICHMOND

Richard W. Richmond according to the ... was one of 16 Los Angeles County employees ...

The ... Committee on Education ...

... advocate not a member of any group ...

... sponsor of a ...

... also been active on the ...

... have been sponsors of ...

PROF. MALCOLM STARR

Prof. Malcolm Starr, law professor at ...

Members of the House Un-American Activities Committee and state the fact that the House Un-American Activities Committee is a very important organization of the United States of America.

As far as the charges that were made against the National Student Reliance, he said those charges were a "New York Dispatch" and although he admits that he had not made a very careful investigation of the matter he was sure that it was more than a mere rumor about the Reliance and the Communist Party in America.

Prof. Sharp was reported as a faculty advisor for the Communist Club in the City of Chicago and a sponsor of the SA in a Conference on Democracy held in Chicago June 7-8, 1948. This conference was held at the University of Chicago and the SA was reported as being present at the SA in Chicago.

"A conference as a result of which was established the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, part of which had called the sole system of organization, ostensibly having no connection with the Communist Party, by which Communists attempt to create sympathizers and supporters of their program."

Prof. Sharp was a member of the Chicago Committee to Preserve Freedom of Speech and the Press also known as the Chicago Committee on Free Speech and Press Freedom, which is an adjunct of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and is engaged in an all out drive to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He was reported to be one of the leaders of the SA and reported to be a leader of the SA as well as one of the leaders who signed the appeal of the Rosenbergs.

It was reported that he appeared on an NBC Radio Discussion, "Guided by Reason" and made a speech in connection with public relations activities.

"The man that was so is a member of the Communist Party, which is still rather active and does not seem to be the least disorganized" underlining added.

Prof. Sharp signed the appeal on behalf of John Brown was a leader of the SA annual conference of the American Committee for Free Speech and Press Freedom signed the appeal for amnesty for the SA and the Communist Party on the SA and was a leader of the SA.

**JOHN EDWARD P. HOFFER**

The name of John Edward P. Hoffer, San Clemente, Cal., appeared on December 1947 as a leader of the appeal for amnesty for the SA and the Communist Party and was a leader of the SA.

The name of Hoffer's name appeared as a leader of the SA and was a leader of the SA and was a leader of the SA and was a leader of the SA.

In January 1951, a "message to the House of Representatives" opposing the renewal of the Peace Commission Act was presented to the House Committee on International Relations and was released. Among the signers whose organizations were listed for purposes of identification were George Edward P. Roberts, member Thomas Jefferson Democratic Club of Massachusetts, Worcester, Mass.

In March 1952, Judge Hottel's name appeared on a list in support of the Emergency Act to the President and Congress in behalf of the National Council on the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The appeal urged "our government to initiate negotiations among the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union and China (Red) to end the threat of war."

In June 1952, Judge Hottel was reported to have sent a long letter of congratulations to the Daily Worker on its 30th anniversary.

In Dec. 1950 according to the Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Intelligence, Judge Hottel was a sponsor of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

R. H. WITHERSPOON

Mr. Witherspoon was one of the attorneys who defended William Benjamin Wentworth in the Smith act trial in St. Louis, Mo. in 1951.

During the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of Communist activities in St. Louis, Mo. in June 1950, Mr. Witherspoon appeared as attorney for Brooks M. Stansfield, Ronald Jackson Hill of Missouri, Benjamin Davis and Elizabeth F. Fawcett, and these witnesses refused to answer any questions about their Communist affiliations or activities.

WITHERSPOON      REV. GROSS      WALTER      WALTER

The name WITHERSPOON is found appearing frequently in connection with Communist activities. The name WITHERSPOON appears in connection with the Emergency Conference held in Washington, D.C. in 1951. This conference is listed as a Communist front in the House Committee report on Subversive Organizations and Persons and the Senate Report on the same conference.

It is noted in the Parliamentary Report that during the days of the Emergency Conference, the Communist Party propaganda organizations known as the National Emergency Conference (and) the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, which organization is the National Report on the Communist Party listed as a Communist front.

There have appeared in reports that his name appeared in the Belmont Report on the CP in 1951 in defense of the rights of the Communist Party organizers and that this was the period when the Smith Act was

being swept by a nationalistic storm of sentimentality in the Congress defense industrial circles and Communist front organizations.

The Emergency American Peace Mobilization Act and the holding of the National Peace Conference in 1950 and in 1951 are remembered with the hope of the Communist Party was at that time determined by the fact of the Sverdlov-Pearl Pact.

His name appeared on a list of sponsors of the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism in late 1945, as well as on a statement in Dec. 14, 1948, on behalf of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact calling for an International Agreement to Ban the Use of Atomic Weapons. The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact is cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

The Daily Worker on Dec. 10, 1952 reported that the "Rev. Cross W. Alexander, Methodist Church, Rockland, Calif." signed the Appeal for Amnesty for the eleven CP leaders convicted under the Smith Act.

His name has also been used in support of the activities of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, in support of the drive to repeal the Walter-McCarran Internal Security Act; in support of the Peace and Peace Referendum on behalf of the American Peace Campaign calling for the end of the Korean War and as a sponsor of the Stockholm Appeal which called for the outlawing of atomic warfare.

REV. DAVID ANDREWS, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N. C.

The name of the Rev. Andrews first appeared in support of Communist front activity in 1957 when he was listed among the "100 Friends of Morton Sobell" who signed a petition to President Eisenhower asking for a new trial for Sobell.

REV. ALBERTO B. BAEZ

The name of the Rev. Baez, of the First Spanish Methodist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., appeared in the Daily Worker on March 27, 1952 as one of 100 who signed a Call for Repeal of the Smith Act.

DR. ROLAND H. BARTON

Prof. Barton of Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. is now a member of Communist front activity. As long ago as August 1946 his name appeared in support of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of Her Hands Communist as cited in the House Committee Guide.

Dr. Barton signed his pact with the Communist Party to defend America by keeping out of her hands the national-defense program, our peace, constitutional and other war-mongering enemies. He affiliated the American Peace Mobilization.

The Emergency Peace Mobilization held a meeting in Chicago, Ill. in Sept. 1950 upon the occasion of the launching of the American Peace Mobilization. Prof. Barton was listed as a sponsor of this affair.

Prof. Barton has also been identified from time to time with the

Activities of the

- National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism
- The Appeal for Clemency for Earl Browder
- Democratic Committee for Harry Bridges
- American Committee to Save Refugees
- American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
- Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
- National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act

On June 9, 1952 the Daily Worker reported that he gave the invocation at the memorial dinner held at the Trinity Church Parish House in New York City in honor of Dr. Wilharm Uffner, co-executive director of the American Peace Crusade.

In Jan. 1953 he was one of 1500 Protestant Pastors who asked Pres. Truman to save the Rosenbergs.

The Worker on Nov. 9, 1952 and again on Jan. 23, 1953 carried a letter from Dr. Harrison on the Rosenbergs. The letter follows and needs no explanation, especially in view of the foregoing:

"I was shocked when I read that the death sentence had been imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word which might have some influence in altering the sentence. I was shocked, wholly apart from general considerations, to feel that the sentence is too severe because it is not commensurate with that meted out to others guilty of the same offense.

I can see no other explanation than a state of public hysteria following the exposure of several cases in connection with the atomic bomb which allow ourselves to be dominated and carried away by emotions engendered by a situation of emergency.

**CULTURAL EXCHANGES**

On January 27, 1953 the United States and the Soviet Union have just agreed to exchange for cultural and scientific exchanges between the two nations. As expected, it is the Communist government that took out the maximum propaganda value out of these exchanges.

The Russians have a number of advantages. They can see the work of any Americans while Russians in the U.S. are under the control of business, labor and private groups which handle affairs in their own way.

Take for example Van Cliburn, the American pianist who got top honors in the musical contest in Moscow. Mr. Cliburn may not be the best pianist in the world but the value of having an American pianist play in Moscow — for that Moscow contest at that address cannot be compared to the Soviet propaganda machine. Mr. Cliburn will have a lot



permitted to be taken for purposes

Having won, he was discussed throughout the Soviet Union. Mr. ... as a ... the ... the Soviet people and government.

Each time, Van Cliburn ... of the wonders of the Soviet Union. He told how musical the Russians were and how they appreciated art. He displayed a plate given him by a boy in Riga, where, like the rest of the cities he visited he was ardently acclaimed. He mentioned nothing about the fact that the city is under the domination of the Americans; and nothing about the fact that hundreds of thousands of citizens of the ... republics have been deported to Siberia; only how the people loved music and particularly an American musician.

Now consider the visit to America by a Soviet group, the Melserey Sisters. Heavily acclaimed by American critics, the dance troupes, carefully guarded by Soviet Secret Police, played across the U.S. to sell-out houses.

But when they were permitted to see an example of the American theater they were taken to a musical, The West Side Story. This is a great show, ... the battling and murdering on New York City ... more representative would be any one of a number of other Broadway productions.

The Melserey ... were interviewed by Joseph North, an ... of the Communist Party's Member. He was ... as a ... North refused to ... was a friendly witness.

In Los Angeles the American Russian Insult ... was named by the U.S. Attorney General ... the Melserey ... and his dance company.

The member was ... by ... Secretary ... This Russian ... long time of ... with the membership ... took the ... Amendment ... about membership in the Communist Party.

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CONFIDENTIAL - This document contains information which is exempt from disclosure under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552.

# Morton Sobell

## NEWSLETTER

July 1958

Write your Senators and  
Congressmen in support of  
Morton Sobell's FREEDOM...

Send your summer contribution  
to help carry out our program  
of increasing public support

Issued by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 B'way, N.Y.C

### FACTS BREAKING THROUGH--IN THE PRESS AND ON THE AIR

The last month has seen a sharp increase in comment on the Rosenberg-Sobell case in the press and over the airwaves. The NEW REPUBLIC, noted liberal magazine, published a significant editorial on June 30 surveying the Rosenberg case after five years and asserted that the case "can never be finished" because of the manner in which it ended. While the magazine contends there is little doubt that the Rosenbergs were guilty, the editorial hits the "ferocity of the punishment, the brutish objective in the final days before the execution; in short, the atmosphere of the tumbril rolling to the guillotine and the heads being shown to the mob." The magazine ranks the case as one of three that "rest uneasily on the conscience," the other two being the Hiss and Oppenheimer cases...

Estimates are that more than one million people in nine states heard the case of Morton Sobell, and that of the Rosenbergs, discussed over two June radio programs on station WNEW in New York. Professor William Kunstler of New York University devoted one week of his "Counterpoint" program to questioning Roy Cohn as to the prosecution's position. The following week he presented Professor Malcolm Sharp of the University of Chicago to be interviewed on why he thought an injustice had been done.. Prof. Kunstler reported an excellent audience response, and said the program had been rebroadcast in Cleveland and Buffalo... Rose Sobell Morton's mother, was interviewed on a leading radio program in Washington, D.C. She appeared on the Steve Allison show on station WWD, which has a wide listening audience... An interview with Helen Sobell was broadcast on the CBS radio affiliate in Detroit... A Cleveland station broadcast an interview with Sobell Committee representative Haven Perkins... In Minneapolis, the Sobell case was discussed on the "Open Mike" program...

The Houston, Texas, POST of July 20 published a large picture of Helen Sobell with an interview in which she told of her fight to prove her husband's innocence... Letters from Mrs. Sobell were published recently in the Washington POST, the PROGRESSIVE MAGAZINE of Madison, Wis. the York, Pa. GAZETTE AND DAILY, and FELLOWSHIP MAGAZINE. Fellowship also published a review of Prof. Sharp's book, noting that the book will "bolster the efforts of those who believe that the 30-year sentence for Morton Sobell was excessive, and based on questionable evidence". The Washington STAR published a story about Rose Sobell working in Washington to win Congressional support. Many other papers have carried news items dealing with the Sobell case.

CONCENTRATION IN WASHINGTON--As a result of letters being written to Senators and Congressmen from many parts of the country, there has

-continued-

been increasing success in getting lawmakers in Washington to look into the Sobell case. Rose Sobell, having spent a month in the nation's capitol, had an opportunity to talk with many legislators and their administrative representatives. Wherever there was mail from their constituents, they were much more cordial to her. Mrs. Sobell is going back to Washington in August to continue her efforts...

SEARCH FOR NEW EVIDENCE--Morton Sobell's wife, Helen, and our attorneys are now in Mexico City following up possible leads on new evidence in the case. There is new interest in Morton Sobell in Mexico as a result of a recent kidnapping scandal. SIEMPRE, one of the important magazines in Mexico, carried an article by labor leader Vincente Toledano titled "Now for Morton Sobell". The article shows the relationship between the issues in the Sobell case and the kidnapping of a Cuban rebel leader which aroused the nation. The article calls for a re-establishment of Mexican prestige through a public denouncement of the treatment of Morton Sobell while he was in Mexico...

MORE NOTED AMERICANS APPEAL TO PRESIDENT--The list of persons appealing to Pres. Eisenhower to end Morton Sobell's imprisonment continues to grow. Among those who have recently joined in the appeal for clemency are Harry Barnard, noted columnist for the Chicago DAILY NEWS; Rev. M.E. Nelson, Methodist minister of Cleveland; Rev. Luther H. Mills and Rev. Lesly Buie of Washington, D.C.; Rabbi Elias Charry of Philadelphia; Geo. Boas, Professor emeritus of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Horace Kallen, one of the nation's outstanding educators and now associated with the New School for Social Research in New York; and Dr. Eduard Heiman, also of the New School for Social Research.

NEW READERS OF TRIAL RECORD--Ads for the new edition of the complete transcript of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial (boxed set of 8 volumes, \$6) are appearing in law journals and other publications. A group of practicing attorneys have contributed so that the trial record, together with Prof. Sharp's book, WAS JUSTICE DONE? and other basic material on the case could be sent to the major law reviews in the country with a request that they publish studies on the case.

\* \* \* \* \*  
MORTON SOBELL WRITES from Atlanta in a letter to his mother after a visit with his son Mark, and his wife Helen:

"Yes, Mark had a dozen jokes to tell me, and I can't recall them, except one or two. Gosh, it would be good if I could spend the whole day with him, instead of two hours between him and Helen. But this is better than the phone we had at Alcatraz... The other day I thought of what it was like 20 years ago, when I was graduated. I recall walking along after the ceremonies with you and papa. Tempus fugit, they say. Eight of the last 20 years I've spent in prison. It's difficult for me to believe it... I'm pinning a great deal of hope on what will be accomplished this summer. I'm hoping it will give us a good foundation to initiate another action in the courts. I hope all goes well with you this summer, ma, and I look forward to seeing you. All my love. Morty."

\* \* \* \* \*

# Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

94C BROADWAY (at France on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

ALgonquin 4-9983

July, 1958

Dear Friend:

Whatever you may be doing this summer, we know your thoughts reach out to Morton Sobell, who is entering his 9th year of imprisonment.

His mother, Rose Sobell, has been spending these hot days going from office to office in Washington to enlist support of Senators and Congressmen. His wife, Helen, and our attorneys are hard at work on a search for new legal evidence. Sobell Committees across the country are pressing their activities to increase public support.

We count on you to contribute toward our summer program --because justice cannot afford summer doldrums. We ask that you do the following:

1. Write to your Senators and Congressman asking them to seek Morton Sobell's freedom. Our response when we visit them in Washington will be greatly enhanced by their having heard from you.
2. Mail your summer financial contribution today to guarantee that we can carry out the work that must be done.

We extend to you our deepest appreciation and best wishes on behalf of the Sobell family and people throughout the country working to win justice in this case.

Sincerely,

*Ted Jacobs*

Ted Jacobs, for the Committee

---

SOBELL COMMITTEE, 940 Broadway, New York City

I am mailing you my summer contribution toward work on the Sobell case. Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_. I am also writing to my ( )Senators and ( )Congressman.

Name.....

Address.....City.....

Postage  
Will be Paid  
by  
Addressee

No  
Postage Stamp  
Necessary  
If Mailed in the  
United States

**BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE**  
First Class Permit No. 9552, Sec. 34.9, P. L. & R., New York, N. Y.

MRS. MORTON SOBELL  
Room D  
940 Broadway  
New York 10, N. Y.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT ROSENBERG/SOBELL  
COMMITTEE

FILE NO. 100-10711

VOLUME NO. BULKY

SERIALS IB 927

THRU

IB 974

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
927	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
928	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
929	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
930	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
931	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
932	COUNTERATTACK	✓		
933	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
934	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
935	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
936	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
937	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
938	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
939	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
940	DOCUMENTS	✓		
941	DOCUMENTS	✓		
942	STATEMENT	✓		
943	REPRINT	✓		
944	EXEMPT		✓ b7D	
945	DOCUMENTS	✓		
946	EXEMPT		✓ b1	
947	EXEMPT		✓ b1	
948	THROW AWAY	✓		

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.  
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
949	CIRCULAR	✓		
950	LETTER	✓		
951	ENVELOPE	✓		
952	PAYMENT BOOKLET	✓		
953	LETTER	✓		
954	BULLETIN	✓		
955	THROW AWAY	✓		
956	STATEMENT	✓		
957	REPRINT	✓		
958	PAMPHLET	✓		
959	PUBLICATION "TODAY'S VERDICT"			✓ TOO LARGE
960	THROW AWAY	✓		
961	FLYER	✓		
962	FLYER	✓		
963	PAMPHLET	✓		
964	BOOKLET	✓		
965	PAMPHLET	✓		
966	REPRINT	✓		
967	FLYER	✓		
968	STATEMENT	✓		
969	FLYER	✓		
970	PAMPHLET	✓		





BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY \_\_\_\_\_ Field Division

9/19/58 \_\_\_\_\_ Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE/  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

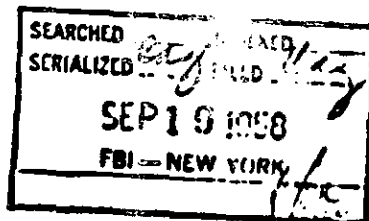
927 9/19/58. Counterattack, vol 12, #30, August 22, 1958. Rec'd  
9/2/58.

928. " Counterattack, vol 12, #31, September 5, 1958. Rec'd  
9/8/58.

NOTE: [REDACTED]

b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B165



BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

File #: 100-337935

NY \_\_\_\_\_ Field Division

9/29/58 \_\_\_\_\_ Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE AND INFORMATION  
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

929. 9/29/58. Counterattack, vol. 12 #32, dated 9/19/58. Rec'd 9/24/58  
by SA James J. Guider. ag

930. 10/17/58. Photostat: Counterattack Vol 12 No. 33 October 3, 1958. Rec'd 10/6/58  
by SA JAMES J. GUIDER. al

931. [REDACTED] b7D

932. 11/7/58. Photostat of "Counterattack" Vol 12 #34 October 17, 1958. Rec'd 11/4/58  
by SA JAMES J. GUIDER. al

933. [REDACTED] b7D

Field File #: 100-107111-1B166

Handwritten notes and initials in the bottom right corner, including a large '13' and some illegible scribbles.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

KY Field Division

11/21/58 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired:

SEE INDIVIDUAL LB'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

EVIDENCE & INFORMATION  
DISPOSITION: PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

SEE BELOW

934.

[REDACTED]

935.

[REDACTED]

29

Field File #: 100-107111-1B167

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED <i>pat</i>	FILED <i>pat</i>
NOV 21 1958	
NEW YORK	

*[Signature]*

**BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE**

Bufile: 100-387635

NY Field Division

2/24/59 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

- 936.
- 937.
- 938.
- NOTE:
- 939.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7d

Field File #: 100-107111-1B168

SEARCHED *lag*  
SERIALIZED *lag*  
FEB 25 1959  
FBI - NEW YORK  
*me*

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-387835

NY Field Division

3/26/59 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE  
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See individual 1B's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence & information  
Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

See below

940. 3/26/59. 32 photos of documents found in the possession of Aaron Katz, in Washington, D.C.

941. " 31 photos of documents found in the possession of Aaron Katz in Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

942. 3/31/59. "Text of Statement on the MORTON SOBELL Case, by CARLETON BEALS".

943. " Reprint of "The Washington Post" article Letters to the Editor, Monday, 1/12/59, page A10 written by Mrs. MORTON SOBELL.

944. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

945. 4/27/59. Cryptanalysis report of Laboratory re Item #32 of captioned serial. Rec'd 4/1/59 by SA P. SHERIDAN. See serial [REDACTED]

b7d

Field File #: 100-107111 - 1B169.

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 100-367335 NY Field Division  
5/2/59 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE INDIVIDUAL 1B'S

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE & INFORMATION  
PERMANENT

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: SEE BELOW

946. [REDACTED]  
947. [REDACTED]

- 948. 5/11/59. Pamphlet entitled "May Day Is Freedom Day", Make Your Day Complete Act for Morton Sobell, put out by the New York Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 5/4/59 by SA R. O. Johnson. eag
- 9. 6/26/59. Circular dtd 4/59 captioned, "What Is New In The Morton Sobell Case."
- 0. " Ltr. dtd 4/59 on stationery of COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, 940 Broadway, NY 10, NY, beginning "Dear Friend" and signed "TED JACOBS."
- 1. " Business reply envelope addressed to Mrs. MORTON SOBELL, Room D, 940 Broadway NY 10, NY.
- 2. " One payment booklet captioned, "For Justice and Freedom, \$1 Month Club For Morton Sobell."

Field File #: 100-107111-1B170

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 13 1959	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile <b>100-387835</b>	Field Division <b>NEW YORK</b>
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Title and Character of Case  
**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
 IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
 IS - C**

Date Property Acquired <b>SEE BELOW</b>	Source From Which Property Acquired <b>SEE INDIVIDUAL IS'S</b>
--	---

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit <b>VAULT</b>	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same <b>EVIDENCE &amp; INFORMATION ELEMENT</b>
---	---

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same **SEE BELOW**

- 53. 6/26/59. Letter dated 5/22/59 signed Ben Ratner, setting forth new speakers for NY meeting June 19, 1959 - Webster Hall NYC.
  - 54. " Bulletin, June 1959.
  - 55. 6/26/59. Throwaway entitled, "Morton Sobell, Symbol of the Christian's Concern for Justice."
  - 56. " Text of statement on Sobell case by Carleton Beals.
  - 57. " Text of Plea for Morton Sobell that appeared in "NY Times" on 2/22/59.
  - 58. " Pamphlet entitled "Christianity & Crisis" containing articles on Sobell Case.
  - 59. " Publication entitled, "Today's Verdict" issued by Sobell Committee.
  - 60. " Announcement of Memorial Services for Ethel & Julius Rosenberg on 6/21/59.
- 
- 1. 7/2/59. Flyer reprinted from the Intercollegian, April 1959, Entitled "The Case of Morton Sobell, reprinted as a public service by The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, NYC. Rec'd 6/25/59 by SA CHARLES M. HALE.
  - 2. 7/2/59. Flyer containing independent plea for Morton Sobell which was reprinted in the "New York Times" on 2/22/59, reproduced as a public service by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 6/26/59 by SA C.M. HALE.
  - 3. 7/2/59. Pamphlet advertising Picnic at Camp Midvale June 23.
  - 4. " Booklet entitled "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case".
  - 5. " Pamphlet entitled "Let's Fight! Struggle Alone Will Free Morton Sobell!!".
- 
- 6. 7/2/59. Reprint from NY Times, 2/22/59.
  - 7. " Reprint from INTERCOLLEGIAN, April 1959.
  - 8. " Text of statement by CARLETON BEALS.

b7d

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence  
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 7/6/59

Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.

Bufile 100-387836 Field Division NEW YORK

Title and Character of Case  
**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE  
IS - C**

Date Property Acquired Source From Which Property Acquired

See below

See individual IB's

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same

Vault

Evidence & information - Retain

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

- See below

969. Mimeographed page issued by NY Provisional Organization Committee for the Reconstitution of a Marxist-Leninist CP (2 copies).

970. Pamphlet "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case" by Irwin Edelman.

971. 7/15/59. 7/59 issue "Today's Verdict", newspaper, 4 pages. Rec'd 6/15/59 by SA J. H. Doyle. See serial [redacted]

972. 7/15/59. Pamphlet by IRWIN EDELMAN entitled, "There is a Third Side to the Rosenberg-Sobell Case."

973. " " "Today's Verdict", dtd. 7/59 published by Sobell Committee.

974. 6/4/59. Letter dated 7/1/59 signed Charles J. Hendley in behalf of [redacted] for Morton Sobell. Rec'd 7/23/59 by SA JAMES P. HALLERON. al

b7d

Field File # 100-107111 - 1B172

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
JUL 6 1959  
FBI - [redacted]

Please prepare Index Cards on  
the following names:

"Commodore Hook" Vol 12 #30 dated August 22, 58

REV. WILLIAM BAIRD page 134  
DR. HAROLD J. BASS of <sup>Talca, N.</sup> Washington page 134  
REV. REGINALD H. BASS of <sup>Brighton</sup> N.Y.C. page 135  
REV. MELVIN J. BATTLE of <sup>Midwest</sup> Wisconsin page 135  
REV. D. J. RAYMOND COPE of <sup>Brighton</sup> Calif. page 136

NY file 100-687111  
CSJMS

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J

Dear Subscriber,

- 129 -

Vol. 12, No. 30  
August 22, 1958

### AN OLD TACTIC WITH A NEW PITCH

An old gimmick has been revived for the purpose of spreading Communist propaganda. Years ago, the Party through its international connections sent advertising material through the mail from foreign cities to persons in the United States. Most people in this country do not often receive mail from other countries. The U.S. recipient of such mail with a foreign stamp is more apt to open and read the contents than if the mail had a U.S. stamp. The psychology of this tactic is obvious.

Now the Seven Seas Publishers, with an imposing address in Berlin that could mean anything, is mailing advertising material about books that are being offered for sale. An investigation revealed the address to be in a certain part of Berlin which is behind the Iron Curtain and can be referred to as the grave section of Berlin.

A review of the authors of the books advertised for distribution by the Seven Seas Publishers is interesting. As usual for the invariety, the ad offers the classics Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen and Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte, when some the real ones

### THE VOLUNTEERS BY STEVE NELSON

Nelson, you will recall, is the Pennsylvania Communist agent and leader whose conviction under the Sedition Laws of that State was overruled by the United States Supreme Court a few months ago. The reason the Court gave was that the Federal Government's Smith Act superseded all the State Sedition Laws.

To prove the tie-up between the Seven Seas Publishers' advertising gimmick and Communist propaganda, The Worker of August 10, 1958 advertised the sale of some books to "build your library at our expense." One of the 20 books advertised for sale was one of them, this same book by Nelson.

### AMERICAN CENTURY BY MAXIM LIEBER

Lieber testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on June 13, 1950. He said he was born in Warsaw, Poland, October 25, 1897, is a naturalized citizen of the United States and attended schools in New York City. He said he was a literary agent but refused to testify when asked if he had

ever been an officer of the American Feature Writers Syndicate, and if he had been associated in that syndicate with John Bomis Sherrill and Whiteaker Chambers.

He also mentioned Colons B. Kov.

Published bi-weekly, Copyright 1958 by American Feature Writers Syndicate, Inc., President  
Resident in the United States at all times.

- ever known Alexander Stevens, alias J. Peters?
- ever known Alger Hiss or his wife Priscilla Hiss?
- ever had Alger and Priscilla Hiss visit his farm in Pennsylvania?
- ever known Alger Hiss to be a member of the Communist Party?
- ever supported the movement to seat Simon W. Gerson, a member of the Communist Party, to succeed Peter V. Cacchione as Councilman, after Cacchione's death?
- ever been a sponsor or in any way backed or supported the Communist Party's May Day Parade?
- ever been a member of the Communist Party?

Lieber is referred to in Shanghai Conspiracy, E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc. N.Y. by Major General Charles A. Willoughby, Chief of Intelligence from 1941 to 1951 to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The reference is clear enough and needs no paraphrasing.

In secret testimony in December 1949, (Whittaker) Chambers alleged that J. Peters, Commissar of the Washington Communist underground, introduced him in 1934 to Maxim Lieber, a literary agent in New York. Lieber was subsequently shifted to the underground and attached to Chambers. Originally Lieber was to open a front in London in which Chambers could work as a Soviet agent in England, but, with the abandoning of that project, Chambers shifted Lieber's activities to Japanese espionage. His mission was to act as a contact for John Sherman, who was sent to Tokyo in 1936. Lieber and Sherman set up an American Feature Syndicate with a New York bank account and an ostensible business of securing material from U.S. feature syndicates and newspapers.

**BOOKS BY STEFAN HEYM**

Two other books on the list are The Cannibals and Other Stories and The Crusaders, both written by Stefan Heym.

Heym was born in Chemnitz, now in the East Zone of Germany, and emigrated to the United States from Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1935. He attended the University of Chicago and was granted a graduate scholarship, receiving an M.A. degree in 1936. He accepted the editorship of a small German anti-Nazi weekly, Deutsches Volkstempo, in New York the next year.

In 1942 he authored the book Hostages. In 1943 he entered the Army as a private and later became a lieutenant in psychological warfare. The book Crusaders was published in 1948.

In 1949 he was one of 382 celebrities who signed a brief on behalf of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo, Communist screen writers who refused to testify before a congressional committee. They were Communists and were subsequently convicted and jailed for contempt. Lawson and Trumbo were two of the group known as the Hollywood Ten.

The same year he was a supporter of the 10 oribus Communist-run Waldorf

Peace Conference

During the course of the Senate Hearings in May 1953 the chairman of which was the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, Heym was identified as a Communist by the German Journalist, Julius Epstein. It was also brought out that Heym had been a writer for Nene Zeitung, the U. S. Information Service newspaper in Berlin, which was owned and run by the U. S. Government and cost the U. S. taxpayers over 3 million dollars.

Heym according to the testimony, had been a member of the Communist Party youth group in Germany and the Committee learned that the above mentioned Volksecho was a Communist newspaper.

Shortly before May, 1953 Heym gave up his U. S. citizenship and returned to East Germany with his family where the East German government restored his German citizenship. He also sent to President Eisenhower, the Bronze Star which he allegedly won at the Battle of the Bulge, with his commission, and issued this statement:

The warlike and fascistic policy of the present American government makes it impossible for an honest man to be an author in America and publish his works there.

In June 1953 Heym's books along with the works of 16 other authors were removed from the United States libraries abroad by the U. S. State Department.

THE GREAT MIDLAND BY ALEXANDER SAXTON

Another author is Alexander Saxton whose book The Great Midland is advertised in the same mailing. Saxton was a supporter of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, in 1954.

In 1950 however, during the House Committee Hearings regarding Communist infiltration of the radiation laboratory and Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California, Berkeley, California, Alexander Saxton testified. Saxton said he was born July 16, 1919 in Great Barrington, Mass., went to Friends Seminar in New York City, Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University and transferred to the University of Chicago, graduating in 1940. In addition to the above book he also wrote Grand Crossing.

Saxton said he went to Maritime Service Training School and was in the Merchant Marine during the war, but he declined to answer any other questions put to him by the Committee on the grounds of the 1st, 5th Amendment. That to answer such questions may tend to incriminate me.

LARS LAWRENCE

Morning, Noon and Night by Lars Lawrence is advertised in the catalogs of The Seven Seas as a book that was hailed by American critics. The Workers of Jan. 2, 1955 had this to say of it:

Readers of this paper who were stilled by the film Sail of the Earth may have a new treat in store with

the publication of Morning, Noon and Night by Lars Lawrence.

Savior of the Earth was the leftist movie made by the Communist led union, the Millvood Smelter Workers. The Worker review concluded:

"This book alone is an effective challenge to the cynics who think that progressive U.S. fiction is in the doldrums."

Two months later the Daily Worker on March 3rd devoted most of two columns to a story from Los Angeles, telling how Dalton Trumbo had praised the Lawrence book during a recent speech. Further, "American critics" who plugged Lawrence's books were Sobel Cornoy and Albert Maltz of the Hollywood Ten fame. Both devoted space in the New World Review (formerly Soviet Russia Today), a pro-Soviet propaganda publication extolling Morning, Noon and Night and its sequel Out of Dust, now also being published by the Iron Curtain Book Club. Says Mr. Maltz:

One of the unusual aspects of these first two volumes is the author's open, deeply felt handling of class struggle as such, and of the role of the Communist Party.

### IRON CITY BY LLOYD L. BROWN

Iron City is another book plugged in the advertisement for the reading of SAVOR OF THE EARTH.

Some facts not disclosed in the ad about Brown are that as long ago as 1947 he was identified as one of the managing editors of New Masses, the successor to Masses and Mainstream, both Communist periodicals.

In May, 1948, he was one of the sponsors of a mass demonstration of writers and artists against the Smith Bill, called by Masses & Mainstream.

The DAILY EPIC, a West Coast Communist daily, in March, 1951, carried an article titled War Outlets for Honest Authors by Hilton Howard. The article said:

Refer to the announcement that Masses and Mainstream monthly literary and political journal is going into the business of publishing working class novels with the publication of the first novel of Negro writer Lloyd Brown.

In April, 1953, Brown was one of many who sent greetings to the Communist Com. Central Congress at the Palacio de la Cultura in Santiago, Chile. The same year Brown's book Iron City was on a list for the Annual Sale of the Workers Book Shop, located in the same building as the National Headquarters of the Party.

In 1955, during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee hearings into the significance of the Mathews Case, Brown's name was mentioned as having appeared on a pamphlet titled Publisher on Trial. Symposium sub-title: The Case of Alexander Trachtenberg, a Trachtenberg, former CP national Commitee

teeman, was one of the six secondary CP leaders whose conviction under the Smith Act was reversed less than three weeks ago by the United States Court of Appeals. He along with the other five, had been found guilty of conspiring to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence.

Brown's book, Iron City, is also plugged in the previously mentioned Sunday Worker of August 10, 1958.

### PHIL FONER

Even the classics are not exempt from propaganda uses. One volume issued by Seven Seas is simply called Walt Whitman. It is edited by Abe Capek who is listed as stating:

"In reading Whitman one comes to know not only poetry but a love for and belief in man and in the comradeship of all the peoples of the earth."

Comradeship, Iron Curtain style, of course!

Scheduled for publication this month by Seven Seas is another volume which manages to bring together classics and another comrade. The book Jack London: American Rebel contains stories by London and is edited by the well-known Communist, Philip S. Foner. Foner was mentioned in COUNTERATTACK on April 19, 1956 and again on January 18, 1957, where his lengthy Red record was cited. Since he is now turning up as an author for the Iron Curtain line it is well to recall a few facts about him:

Phil Foner was ousted from the College of the City of New York as a Communist and taught in the Party's Jefferson School and in the California Labor School. He is the author of several books published by the Party's internal Abner publishers and he is the owner of the publishing firm Citadel Press. This firm has mainly issued non-political books but some comrades have nonetheless shown up in its catalog. Foner is the man who took the Fifth Amendment in 1957 before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when asked about his Communist connections or whether he has ever distributed pornographic books.

Of current interest is the notice in the Book Section of the New York Herald Tribune for August 18, 1958 in the column "Books Out Today". One of the books listed is The Jews in the United States subtitle "A Pictorial History 1654 to the Present". Published by the above mentioned Citadel Press at \$7.50. The author is Leffing U. Schappes.

Schappes was the English tutor at City College of New York who was tried in 1921 for membership in the Communist Party and not subsequently was indicted and convicted on four counts of perjury during the course of his testimony before the Rabe-Corder legislative committee hearings.

The classics issued by Seven Seas are for the most part kept in print by legitimate American book publishers. They are used in our schools and colleges and are in constant demand among students. What better way to get the names of American students than through possible orders by them for classics? Then the propaganda books can be suggested in fancy catalogs of Social Propaganda.

can be sent to the list of students who may have ordered classics from Seven Seas. For there can be no doubt that there is no dividing line between this publishing firm and the Communist government of East Germany, just as there is no dividing line between East Germany and Soviet Russia.

There are other books and authors mentioned in this ad. It is quite obvious from the above run-down that the comrades are alert in using the latest Madison Avenue advertising techniques. This is co-existence right up to date. Don't fall for it if your name gets on their list. Notify your friends to beware of the Seven Seas. Be particularly careful lest any students order books from Iron Curtain firms.

#### SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

#### MINISTERS

#### REV. WILLIAM BAIRD

The Rev. Baird's name is mentioned in the House Un-American Activities Committee report in 1957 entitled "Operation Abolition" wherein the Committee exposed the identities of the individuals and organizations behind the campaign instituted by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) against the House Un-American Activities Committee, the F.B.I. and the Government's Security Program. He is identified as one of the prominent individuals active in the ECLC campaign and has also been active on behalf of the following:

- National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
- American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
- Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact
- Civil Rights Congress
- American Youth for Democracy
- World Peace Council
- Dufferson School for Social Science
- American Peace Crusade
- Protestant Magazine

Everyone of these organizations has been cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

#### DR. HAROLD J. BASS

Dr. Bass was described in 1952 as a Tacoma, Washington minister who was supporting the Emergency Peace Assembly. The Assembly was a part of the Emergency Peace Mobilization which came into existence after the notorious Hitler-Stalin Pact for the purpose of opposing the national defense program. The Emergency Peace Mobilization is mentioned in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications as having preceded the American Peace Mobilization in 1940.

His name is also connected with the American Peace Crusade and The Daily Worker of Nov. 9, 1952 printed a letter he reportedly wrote to the Tacoma News-Tribune urging a policy of "peace through patience" in which he remarked that the world's masses referred to America as "the land of power and ruthlessness" instead of the land of hope.

In December of the same year according to a press release of the well-



known Dr. Willard Uphaus, he was one of fifty-eight members of the Sponsoring Committee to welcome delegates to the People's Congress for Peace held in Vienna, Austria that year.

### REV. REGINALD H. BASS

The Rev. Bass of the Community Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. was reported in Sep. 1, 1940 to have been a candidate for the office of Borough President of Brooklyn on the American Labor Party ticket. In November of the same year he was a candidate for the Executive Board of the American Peace Mobilization, which is cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations as a subversive and Communist. It was also cited by Attorney General Tom Clegg as long ago as December 4, 1947, in his letter to the Loyalty Review Board.

Rev. Bass has long been active on behalf of the New York Peace Institute as a speaker and as the minister giving the invocation at various rallies held by this group and other peace organizations, at which other functions he appeared as a representative of the Peace Institute.

He has been active as a speaker at meetings held under the auspices of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee since March 1952 and as recently as February 1958. At the 1958 meeting where he was a scheduled speaker, the theme was "No War Alliance with France". The old Communist theme song ever since the Communists were defeated by Franco's forces in the Spanish Civil War.

In February 1952, the Rev. Bass was part of the delegation of the International Workers Order (IWO) which protested to New York State political leaders about members of the IWO losing their life insurance when the IWO was dissolved as the result of the action of the State Superintendent of Insurance. It was ascertained that the IWO was not a fraternal insurance society as claimed, but a Communist front with other purposes.

In August 1952, the Rev. Bass was a speaker at a Rally for Peace and Cease Fire in Korea. He appeared with Paul Robeson and the Rev. Jack McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action, which is also listed in the House Committee Guide.

In 1954, he was a member of the Citizen's Emergency Defense Committee. He is mentioned in the book Apostles of Discord (The Beacon Press, Boston, Mass.) by Ralph Abner Roy as being a member of the advisory board of The Protestant War. Roy points out that the Rev. Bass was a member of the board of a group of ministers had resigned when they learned they had unwittingly been tools of the Kremlin policy.

In addition to other activities, he has been active on behalf of the Rosenberg Committee since early 1952.

### REV. MELVIN J. BATTLE

The Rev. Battle of Milwaukee, Wisconsin was referred to in a House Committee report on Communist front organizations in 1944 as having been a sponsor of Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation. The report pointed out that

In 1940, the Communist Party set up many front

organizations on social legislation. The Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation was one of them.

Numerous non-Communists lent their names to the efforts of the Wisconsin State Conference.

REV. HOWARD C. BUSHING  
REV. FRED CAPPUCCINO  
REV. W. STERLING CARY

The names of Rev. Bushing of San Francisco, the Rev. Cappuccino of Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill. and the Rev. Cary of The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y. appear for the first time in connection with the Communist front activity with this petition for Morton Sobell.

**REV. D. J. RAYMOND COPE**

In 1948 the name of the Rev. Cope of the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, Calif. appeared in the pamphlet How to End the Cold War in support of Peace through conferences published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Since then he has been connected with:

- The Committee for Free Political Advocacy
- The Appeal for Amnesty for S. I. A. C. Victims
- The National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act
- The Appeal for Amnesty for the Eleven Convicted Communist Leaders
- The Stockholm Appeal

The Stockholm Appeal also known as the Stockholm Peace Appeal and the World Peace Appeal is cited in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations as follows:

The launching of the world-wide drive for signatures to the so-called World Peace Appeal is the most extensive piece of psychological warfare ever conducted by any organization on a world scale. The World Peace Appeal was launched 3 months before the outbreak of Communist armed aggression against South Korea. Obviously the appeal was intended as a smoke screen for such aggression.

Faithfully yours,

*Counterattack*

Subscription rate: \$1.00 per year. U.S.A. Community, Club, School and Bar: rate of 75¢ or more upon request. Please note: institutional subscription rates subject to change.

Printed in great COUNTERATTACK which is a free press and free speech.

Please prepare Index cards on the following names:

'Cowan-Smith-Hughes' Vol 12 #31 dated 9/5/55

REV HENRY HITT CRANE of <sup>DETROIT</sup> Michigan page 138  
DR EDWIN T. DAHLBERG of <sup>ST. LOUIS</sup> Miss. page 139  
REV JOHN E. EVANS of <sup>Columbus</sup> Ohio page 140  
REV STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN of <sup>Los Angeles</sup> Calif. page 140

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Vol. 12, No. 31  
September 5, 1958

Dear Subscriber:

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### ON THE 85TH CONGRESS

On the record, the 85th Congress was like the 84th in effectiveness. It accomplished some good and unfortunately some bad. Now the 85th has adjourned. Its legislators have returned to their home territory to take credit for the actions they did not approve and to blame the opposition for the actions they did not approve. Most voters won't care one way or the other unless they are personally affected. So long as they have a good income and live comfortably, American voters are very indifferent to their rights and the way their government is managed. Everyone of us has been affected!

Of all the Congresses, none took more of a beating from the judicial branch of government than did the 85th. Congress represents the voters, consequently we are the ones who really took the beating and apparently Congress took it without a murmur.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn, both of Texas, have been given credit for maneuvering bills the last weeks Congress was in session. Naturally there was politics involved and many good bills were lost in the shuffle or were pigeon-holed for other political measures.

But the record still stands as it was made.

The Supreme Court has served the cause of world Communism to an extent that would have seemed unthinkable a few years ago. On occasion, in the past, the highest court has found for the Communist side (the William Schneiderman case handled for the Communist leader by the late Wendell Wilkie) but never since 1917. During the years of Soviet expansion, have there been so many decisions - one after another - against the American people, as during the life of the 85th Congress. The national government was restricted in the decision ordering passports for comrades; the Jencks rule opened the FBI files; the State governments were hamstrung through the narrowing interpretation of the Nelson decision and Congress itself was placed under severe restrictions through the Watkins decision.

In the past when such decisions were made it was standard practice for Congress to pass legislation avoiding the Courts limitations. An example is the bill throwing out the Court's portal-to-portal pay ruling. Another is the law abrogating the Court's finding on off-shore oil ownership.

This time when Congress was offered legislation to win back for America some of its own rights, it refused itself against the world threat of Communism, a vast campaign was conducted by lobbyists to protect the Court's rulings.

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Registered in the United States Patent Office.

The Supreme Court destroyed the Smith Act which Congress previously had passed for the purpose of realistically protecting our nation against the most modern form of barbarianism known to man. The actions of the Warren Supreme Court in these matters was such that the Conference of (State) Chief Justices voted 36 to 8 for a resolution and report condemning the Warren Court for lacking judicial self-restraint and taking upon itself to make laws and public policy.

Had these matters not been mentioned before, the action of the State Chief Justices alone would be sufficient to raise our eyebrows. It is unprecedented to have such criticism levelled at the highest court in the land by such a worthy source. The Chief Justices must be concerned about the future.

The sad part is that this action is not the cure. The cure remains with the Legislative branch which won't do anything unless the voters make their interest felt in these matters. If the legislators feel they will lose voting support unless they do something, they will act. If they feel that all is well and the voters are satisfied, they will do nothing and we will have no right to complain.

That is our system. If you think these decisions were bad for the country, it is up to you to tell your Senator and Congressman how you feel and if he does nothing, he can expect no future support from you. If that's how you feel, do it now or don't complain later if Moscow gives the 85th Congress its Order of Lenin for the aid and comfort it received during this session.

### TOO LITTLE—TOO LATE

It is interesting to note that as time was running short, there was some activity about these bills. Many letters written by COUNTERATTACK subscribers and friends to their representatives moved them to some action at least. That is encouraging and shows that it is the right answer and that it can be done.

It was not enough though. Instead of hundreds - we need thousands to do the same kind of letter writing. Only then will we have a government by and for the people.

It's not too late so do it now. Better late than never.

### SOME SPECIFIC PROPOSALS

Senator John Marshall Butler (R Md.) in March introduced proposed changes in the Smith Act to make clear the intent of Congress to halt violent advocates of Communism. His bill stated:

(a) The Congress finds that the distinction made by the Supreme Court of the United States in Yates against United States; Schneiderman against United States, and so forth, between advocacy of the forcible overthrow of the Government as an incitement to action and advocacy of such overthrow as mere abstract doctrine is, as Mr. Justice Harlan characterized it, subtle and difficult to grasp; that the construction put upon section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code by the Supreme Court is one never intended

by the Congress; that such construction is impractical of application, and infuses into this criminal statute a degree of uncertainty and unclarity which is highly undesirable; and that legislative action to clarify and make certain the intent of this criminal statute is therefore required.

"(b) The first paragraph of section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended so as to read:

Without regard to the immediate probable effect of such action, whoever knowingly or willfully advocates, abets, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States or the government of any State, Territory, District or possession thereof, or the government of any political subdivision therein, by force or violence, or by the assassination of any officer of any such government; or

"(c) Section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the first paragraph thereof, the following new paragraph:

Whoever, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, in any way or by any means advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability, or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any such government by force or violence; or

"(d) Section 2385 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"As used in this section, the term 'organize' with respect to any society, group, or assembly of persons, includes encouraging recruitment or the recruiting of new or additional members, and the forming, regrouping, or expansion of new or existing units, clubs, classes, or sections of such society, group, or assembly of persons."

On August 11th, the House of Representatives passed a bill to put into effect the same changes proposed in Sen. Butler's bill. It sent the bill to the Senate which had reportedly planned to avoid the Smith Act strengthening legislation during this session. The bill failed to pass.

The need for this legislation in the light of the Supreme Court's ruling was obvious. A flood of letters to the Senate would have resulted in passage before Congress adjourned. That is one way the Communists make their numbers felt. Until we do the same, our government will continue to be run by a minority.

Begin now for the convening of the 86th Congress. Let your representatives in Washington know how you feel about this much needed legislation. It is not too early to start. Your representatives will have more time to listen now than they will later.

### U.S. COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

On August 21st the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed the convictions in New York City of six top Communist Party leaders and dismissed the indictments against them, thus freeing them. The court was following the line laid down for it by the United States Supreme Court in the Yates case decision which held that mere advocacy or teaching of the necessity or desirability of overthrowing the United States government wasn't enough to convict. The Supreme Court said then that those to whom the advocacy is addressed must be urged to do something, now or in the future, rather than merely to believe in something.

The Appeals Court said that the six Communists hadn't been proven to have advocated doing something by way of overthrowing the government. It made clear that its decision was controlled by the Supreme Court's Yates case decision.

These are the Communists released by the Court's decision:

- Alexander Trachtenberg, head of all party literature and publications activities, head of International Publishers, chief commissar of all Party fronts.
- James B. Jackson, Negro and Southern Affairs Director.
- William Dorfman, former secretary of the Party in New York State.
- George Bliska Charney, former chairman of the Party in New York State.
- Frederick Wolfe, former member of the Executive Committee.
- Stoney Stein, former member of the Executive Committee.

### WHO IS TRACHTENBERG?

Alexander Trachtenberg, for many years a top member of the Communist Party, is head of its literature department and member of its all-powerful Control Commission which has disciplinary powers over members. He was one of those named by the decision of the Court of Appeals. In addition to his duties in the Party, Mr. Trachtenberg has also been head of International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

International Publishers was started at the instruction of the Communist Party in 1924. Through the years, it has masqueraded as a legitimate book publishing business, though it was the principal distributor of the so-called "masses" of Communism in the United States. The writings of Lenin, Stalin and such other Communist "big shots" as were currently in good standing were sold by International Publishers.

Passing as a private business, Trachtenberg's firm has been able to sell Party literature books to libraries throughout the U.S. but in the 1930's when the Party was under restrictions as on Moscow to sell and read Stalin's "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" it was International which got out the scores of thousands of copies needed by the Party. Not despite the fact that the Party, Trachtenberg still keeps publishing books of use to the Party. Recently International has published books by women identified as members of the Soviet espionage apparatus in the United States, Victor Perlo and Joseph North. It has also issued a biography of Charles E. Ruthenberg, head of the CP in the 1920's.

Its latest publication of International is a reprint of the autobiography of

William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) who jumped bail and fled to Soviet Russia after being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment during World War I for conspiracy to obstruct that war. There he wrote this book.

First printed by Trachtenberg in 1929, the book has the same deletions made in Moscow by Benjamin Gilroy, then a top party official, but for the past 20 years a solid anti-Communist and patriotic American, Gilroy wrote of the Haywood book in his own book, I Confess.

I approved the book in my report, but suggested that one item be stricken from it. This concerned the activities of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn during the strike in Northern Minnesota on the Mesaba Iron Range. Haywood was embittered against Flynn, one of the most popular organizers of the IWW, because she had, in his opinion, obtained immunity from prosecution for an intimate friend at the expense of a group of Frank and file miners who were sent to prison for long terms. Not only was that reference to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn eliminated, but much more was changed when the book was turned over to international publishers, with instructions to complete editing and printing. Not only were references to Haywood and the IWW eliminated and changed, but paragraphs were added to make it appear that Haywood was a full-fledged Communist, which indeed he never was. Alexander Trachtenberg of International Publishers was entrusted with the job of editing in the United States.

Gilroy had felt that the Flynn woman was moving towards the CP. He was right. She joined it a few years later and has been a key CP spokesman ever since.

Gilroy's book, issued in 1929, is a valuable inside story of the early days of the American CP when it openly admitted the Soviet control it has been denying for over 10 years.

I Confess has been out of print for years and is hard to find in second-hand book stores. Why hasn't it been reprinted? E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, has published it in paperback. I hope it is again through letters suggesting it be reprinted.

### SPIES AND PASSPORTS

As reported by News, two American cultural and scientific workers, captured in Moscow this past month, they might have run across a couple of citizens of the United States who, despite that citizenship, have for years been working to harm America and help the Soviet Union. Specifically, Alfred K. Stern and his wife, Martha Dodd, were listed by the Associated Press as having traveled from their current home in Prague, Czechoslovakia, to Moscow.

Both the Stern and his wife are currently under indictment in America for their conspiracy to commit espionage. Though both were in Mexico when they were wanted for questioning before a New York Federal grand jury, they quickly ducked off the North American continent and ran for cover behind the



Iron Curtain. (See COUNTERATTACK May 3, 1957 p. 67-68 for a list of Communist fronts with which they had been affiliated.)

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (ISS) in a recent staff study called "Communist Passport Frauds" lists the following details about these two alleged Red spies:

Alfred Kaufman Stern has been the recipient of a number of passports in the course of the past 28 years. No. 259613 issued June 3, 1930, for sightseeing in England and France; amended August 11, 1931; renewed May 17, 1932; No. 1462 issued June 27, 1934, for travel to the British Isles; renewed March 8, 1937; No. 532565 issued May 16, 1938, for travel to England, France, Sweden, Denmark, etc.; renewed December 4, 1940, for a pleasure trip to Virgin Islands, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Uruguay; No. 760545 issued December 10, 1942, for business in Cuba.

Martha Dodd Stern, also known as Martha Eccles Dodd, Mrs. George Bassett Roberts, and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, is the daughter of former American Ambassador William E. Dodd with whom she traveled until 1937. As Martha Dodd Stern she was issued passport No. 5622713 on June 28, 1938, for travel to England, France, Scandinavia, and other countries. This was renewed December 4, 1940, for Virgin Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Uruguay on a pleasure trip. Passport No. 782047 was issued her on July 23, 1951, for Holland, France, and Israel to attend a psychoanalytical congress in Amsterdam and to accompany her husband to Israel.

Alfred K. Stern and Martha Dodd Stern are the subjects of an indictment returned September 9, 1957, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. They are presently residing in Communist Czechoslovakia, where they have sought asylum.

The ISS has placed all interested citizens under obligation to fit by publishing this report and adding to the report the full text of the grand jury indictments not only of the Sterns but also of another indicted couple, George and Jane Foster Ziatovski, also charged with espionage on behalf of Russia. These two have been residing in France which so far has refused to extradite them.

### SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS

REV. HENRY HITT CRANE

The Rev. Crane of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Michigan has been active in Communist front groups since 1940. At that time his name appeared in support of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. Since then, according to public records, he has supported in one

form or another, the following organizations:

- \* American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
- \* Michigan Civil Rights Federation
- \* National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights
- \* National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
- \* Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
- \* Mid-Century Conference for Peace
- \* Methodist Federation for Social Action (Methodist Federation for Social Service)
- \* American Peace Crusade
- \* Signer of Appeal for Amnesty on behalf of Communist Party Leaders
- \* Signer of Amnesty appeal for Carl Winter, Communist leader convicted under the Smith Act
- \* National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs
- \* Southern California Peace Crusade
- \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee
- \* National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act

There are many other references. The organizations with asterisks are listed in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

#### DR. EDWIN T. DAHLBERG

Dr. Dahlberg of the DePaul Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo., was first identified in 1942, while connected with the First Baptist Church, Syracuse, N.Y., as one of the clergymen who favored Presidential Clements for the Release of Sam Browder.

In 1945, his name was used on An Open Letter to President Eisenhower on Behalf of Harry Bridges.

The Rev. Dahlberg was identified in the House Committee report on "The Communist Peace Offensive" as one of five founders of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact in 1949.

His name appeared in 1952 as a signer to an Open Letter to All Congressional Candidates on Behalf of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act.

On June 22, 1954, a Senate Subcommittee Investigating Communist Propaganda heard the testimony of Abner Green, also known as Abraham Greenberg. Green was identified as the Executive Secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Among many other questions, Green pleaded his privilege under the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify when asked the following by Richard Arens, Counsel for the Committee:

You and other Communists formed the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act as a front to induce and bring the leaders in the country to come along with the Communist Party line to destroy these acts (McCarran Act and Smith Act).

The organizations with asterisks have been listed in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations.

## REV. JOHN E. EVANS

The Rev. Evans of the First Unitarian Church, Columbus, Ohio, was reported to be the chairman of the Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee in 1950. This Committee while the Rev. Evans was pastor of the Northside Unitarian Church in Pittsburgh, Pa. issued a statement "condemning the hysteria" stirred up in connection with sedition charges against Communist leaders Steve Nelson, Andrew Onida and James H. Adolfsen.

In 1951 the Rev. Evans was active as a sponsor of a Prayer Meeting called on behalf of the Industrial Committee for Peace Action. He was also identified as being active on behalf of the American Peace Crusade.

In 1952 he was reported to be one of 125 men and women who helped form the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

## REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN

The Rev. Fritchman of Los Angeles, Calif. is no newcomer to Communist activity nor to this newsletter. His activities go back over 20 years and he was first mentioned in COUNTERATTACK in 1947. Since that time his activities have been constant and consistent and much too long to list here. In the book "Philbrick" however, the well known undercover agent in the Party for the FBI mentioned the Rev. Fritchman in his testimony in 1951.

Rev. Fritchman appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1946 in closed session. In 1951 he again appeared before the House Committee in public hearings and pleaded the Fifth Amendment and other reasons for refusing to testify about Communist Party membership or activity.

The Rev. Fritchman appeared again before the House Committee in 1956 and refused to answer most questions on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments. During the course of this testimony he was asked by Committee Counsel Richard J. Hens:

"Now, are you now or have you ever been a member of a godless conspiracy controlled by a foreign power?"

After much bickering, the question was repeated and his answer was:

"I decline to answer on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments."

Sincerely yours,

*Counterattack*

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Dear Subscriber:

#125

Vol. 12, No. 52  
September 19, 1958

### PEPPER DOESN'T RIDE AGAIN

The defeat of Claude Pepper in his bid to regain a seat in the United States Senate from the state of Florida represents a victory for our side. COUNTERATTACK in its issue of Aug. 31st gave its readers a partial history of the Communist ties and fondness for Stalin and Soviet Russia that Pepper had while a member of the Senate prior to 1951. We called upon our subscribers to "warn your friends and relatives who live in Florida."

Many subscribers responded by ordering extra copies of the newsletter which they sent to relatives and friends in Florida. We understand that Florida citizens reported this specially compiled issue of COUNTERATTACK. The results show that, though given a 50-50 chance to defeat incumbent Senator Spessard Holland in the Florida Democratic primary, Claude Pepper lost by around 80,000 votes. There were local and other political issues involved in the primary, but the knowledge of Mr. Pepper's closeness to persons now identified as enemies of America was also an important factor. By warning the readers of the U.S. for a month in advance of the primary, COUNTERATTACK was living up to the purpose for its existence - to publish FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE.

### FINANCING A COMMUNIST PAPER

Over the years the Soviet Union has used many means for supporting the Communist movements in various countries. Benjamin Gitlow wrote for money, but is not telling the actual currency which he and others used to bring financial support to the American party. Others have told of collecting money for Russian efforts which was then used to support the Communist party in the United States. From time to time Soviet agencies felt sure enough of themselves to place paid ads in party publications as a means of subsidizing them. The Worker in a 1958 issue of August 31, 1958 had an ad of nearly a third of a page - totaling more lines than all the other ads in the paper. From Four Continent Books, 1322 Broadway, New York, N.Y., the official distributor of Soviet books and records in the United States, it advertised 51 books from the USSR in an issue of that month. Next is post-labor day vacation.

#### ERRATA

COUNTERATTACK, Sept. 15, 1958, Vol. 12, No. 51, pages 11 and 12, as 13-14 should be corrected to 15-16. Please change your copy.

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Registered in the United States Patent Office.

### A NEW PROPAGANDA PUBLICATION

Does your public library, or college or university library receive a copy of American Soviet Facts? If it does, it is one of the 3,200 libraries claimed by that organ of Soviet propaganda to be receiving its 115k-paper, 8-page publication. Each issue is devoted to extolling the Soviet Union and blaming every step taken to divide the American people as to the type of bloody dictatorship that exists behind Russia's Iron Curtain.

And what is American Soviet Facts? It is the latest propaganda publication issued by that seasoned Communist front, the National Council of American Soviet Friendship (NCA-SF). This front was set up in 1942 and was headed for years by Cortis Lamont. The present National Chairman is Rockwell Kent, an artist who may be recalled as the artist who won permission from the United States Supreme Court to get a passport after the State Department had refused to give him one for years. Hastening to use his passport, Kent came abruptly dashed over to Russia.

The NCA-SF is currently appealing an order of the U.S. Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) that it register as a Communist-front organization. In 1956 it was cited by the SACB in the following words:

Respondent (National Council of American Soviet Friendship) was incorporated during World War II at a time when the United States and the Soviet Union were military allies. Throughout the period of the war, from the date of respondent's incorporation and continuing for a period following the cessation of hostilities, respondent, while conducting pro-Soviet propaganda, advocated cooperation and support of the Soviet Union, particularly in the war effort. During this period, respondent received testimonials and support from prominent governmental, professional, and business people in the United States. Respondent did not then and has not since, exercised the actual control and influence exerted upon it by the Communist Party.

Respondent invariably advances positions on matters of policy which do not deviate from positions of the Communist Party. The positions advanced by respondent are invariably and markedly pro-Soviet and, except during the war years, anti-United States government. Like the Communist Party, respondent supports the policies and positions of the Soviet Union, always championing the Soviet stand over that taken by the United States. Respondent did not press its claim in its instance for a position taken or advanced by the United States from a position on the Communist Party or the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party continually aids and assists respondent in carrying out activities in the name of respondent, or under the sponsorship of respondent. The Party consistently publicizes and supports respondent in its national Party organs and provides speakers at respondent's meetings. The speeches at important rallies and meetings

held by respondent have reflected and advanced Communist Party positions; respondent's resources are used to aid and support the Party. Various activities have been undertaken by respondent at the instigation of the Communist Party as a means to attract public interest in respondent.

The Communist Party is a Communist-action organization which has as its primary purpose to advance the objectives of the world Communist movement, under the hegemony of the Soviet Union; it has the policy to support and defend the Soviet Union under any and all circumstances.

After consideration of the record as a whole in this proceeding requires the conclusion that the National Council operating under the domination, direction, and control of the Communist Party, has as its primary purpose to advance and promote the objectives of the Soviet Union for the Communist Party, behind a facade of being independent of the Party, and interested only in developing a friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States. The assistance rendered to the Party is considered to be material.

We conclude that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. is substantially directed, dominated and controlled by the Communist Party of the United States, a Communist-front organization, and is primarily operated for the purpose of giving aid and support to that Communist-front organization and to the Soviet Union, a Communist foreign government.

It follows that an order should be issued requiring the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. to register as a Communist-front organization pursuant to section 7 of the act. An appropriate order accompanies this report.

The above finding of the Subversive Activities Control Board that the NCA-SF is a Communist-front organization is worth remembering, particularly since so many fronts have gone further underground than ever, at this late date, that their front is now coming out into the open and even boasts of placing the new publication, NCA-SF 200 of the nation's libraries.

Had the SACB ruling about the Soviet Friendship Council been affirmed each issue of "American-Soviet Facts" would have had to contain a statement that it was published by a Communist front. Nothing would have barred the Council from sending its propaganda to libraries, or the librarians and users would have been able to see through the statements that they were reading Communist propaganda.

Every one of these libraries should be notified as to what the newsletter "American-Soviet Facts" is and the background of the organization distributing it.

PLEASE NOTE MR. HERBERT HOOVER

1970 President Herbert Hoover who helped establish the wonderful

Hoover Institute and Library of War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University may be interested to learn that this college - Mr. Hoover's alma mater - has now granted a fellowship to one William Marx Mandel to enable Mr. Mandel to finish an "Encyclopedia of the U.S. SFR" - Mr. Mandel, who is the author of several pro-Soviet volumes, is the same man who took the Fifth Amendment a number of times before Congress rather than answer whether or not he engaged in espionage against the United States or was a member of the Communist Party.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's hearings on the Institute for Pacific Relations for whom Mr. Mandel had written his book The Soviet Far East has some interesting information. Mr. Morris, counsel to the committee read from previous testimony of Mr. Louis Budenz, when Mr. Mandel appeared before the committee:

Mr. Morris: Did you know Mr. William Mandel, Mr. Budenz?

Mr. Budenz: Yes, sir.

Mr. Morris: Did you know him to be a Communist?

Mr. Budenz: Yes, sir; I have met him both at the headquarters of the Communist Party and also up at the offices of the Soviet Russia Today, or, yes, Soviet Russia Today.

Mr. Morris: Do you know him to be a Communist of long standing, Mr. Budenz?

Mr. Budenz: Yes, sir; he is a well-versed Communist.

Mr. Morris then asked Mr. Mandel if his was accurate testimony.

Mr. William Mandel: I am afraid that I have got to refuse to answer under the privilege granted me by the Fifth Amendment, and to testify against myself.

This was on Feb. 21, 1952.

Elsewhere in his testimony, Mr. Mandel stated:

It was expelled from this college (Columbia) in 1933 for opposition to militarism. When asked if he had been ousted from college for opposing the Reserve Officers Training program, 1939.

He took the Fifth Amendment on whether he had been a lecturer at the Communist Party of the United States Labor School as well as at the Jefferson School of Social Science which was ordered to register as a Communist in 1961.

Significantly he admitted he had been a "gen of fiction" in studies at the Hoover Institute in 1947 on the basis of an application to Dr. W. H. Fisher of the Institute.

On March 24, 1958, Mandel appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee with Mandel asking the question of his membership in the Communist Party, was it not?

Have you ever engaged in sabotage against the United States?

He replied: "I refuse to answer that question under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment, not to be a witness against myself."

He was asked: "Have you ever engaged in espionage against the United States?"  
Mr. Mandel: "I refuse to answer, under my privilege under the Fifth Amendment, not to testify against myself."

On the same grounds, he refused to answer if he had ever gone under other names.

He admitted that he had worked for three years for the American Russian Institute, this was a Communist-run propaganda agency devoted to extolling the Soviet Union in American schools and other institutions.

In August 1958, William Mandel wrote several letters to the Daily Worker during the Communist Party's pre-convention discussion period indicating that he felt there was room for more freedom of opinion than the Party and Soviets had heretofore granted. The San Francisco News of July 17, 1958 hailed Mr. Mandel's new TV series he was presenting over station KOED in that city and radio editor Guy W. Kent, who seemingly knows nothing of the background of William Mark Mandel, refers to him as "an expert" (whose) own visits to the Soviet Union "is required reading in many colleges."

Mr. Wright adds of Mr. Mandel: "American-born, he is that rarity among experts on Russia: a dispassionate scholar who keeps his facts separate from his moral judgments." Regretting that the TV show of Mr. Mandel is only a 15-minute one, Mr. Wright notes that Mandel broadcasts a similar program entitled "Soviet Press and Periodicals" over KPFA, the Berkeley radio station, but it too is only 15 minutes.

The San Francisco News belongs to Roy Howard who used to be interested in publishing the facts about the Communist conspiracy.

IT'S ABOUT TIME

Since its inception, COUNTERATTACK has called upon its friends and supporters to tell their legislators how they felt on issues affecting our country. We have also suggested watching the records of Congressmen and Senators so that their votes on matters which affect the life of our United States would be known. The purpose of this advice is to make certain we have one class of representatives in our government, for the difficult tasks ahead, not the some ordinary politicians who act in the expense of our country's future uses the position for his own advantage.

The editors are happy to learn that Hall's Corporation, a national corporation, has decided that it too must take an active part in politics. The CHRYSLER Corporation, an industry's giant, has announced that the 12,000 shareholders, employees and dealers affiliated with it, shall be told the facts about the records of their legislators. Organized labor declared fronts of straw, senior vice president of which has exerted its political strength for the most while corporations were too busy engaged in business activity that politics has been ignored.

From now on, with the full official, the firm will take an active part in politics. In fact, the firm will take a while to get this program organ-



ized, he said that nonetheless a start has to be made. In the opinion of COUNTERATTACK, such a movement can only benefit the nation as a whole. Our country will profit if all its citizens are alerted to the problems facing them, locally, nationally and internationally. The more our citizens are alerted to the dangers that confront our nation, whether they be from Communism, Socialism, gangsterism or plain crooked politics, the better chance we will have to survive.

Congratulations to Gulf Oil for taking the lead. We hope other corporations and organizations will do likewise and keep their employees and other associates fully informed on what is going on. As long as people are alert, Communism will not be the menace it is now.

### SCOTT NEARING

Probably not even William Z. Foster, the emeritus head of the American Communist Party, has such a lengthy record for backing Communism and the Soviet Union as does Scott Nearing. Although he was expelled openly from the Communist Party in 1930, Nearing has continued to back Party fronts and support the Soviets. He has been to Russia and only recently returned from Red China. As usual, he immediately started a nation-wide lecture tour to tell his numerous American listeners about the wonders of life under Communism. Permitted to speak everywhere, Nearing is more openly anti-American than even Soviet boss Khrushchev. Read this item by Scott Nearing from the September issue of the pro-Communist magazine Monthly Review to which Nearing regularly contributes.

### EPITAPH

...last stronghold of private enterprise economy, shepherding the shattered remnants of 19th century imperialism, sanctuary of reactionaries from three continents, treasure house of world counter-revolution, the United States with its trailing oligarchy of big business and military interests, its living beyond its means, plunging deeper and deeper into debt, and financing its mad escapade with 100 U.S. dollars piled by debt and surrounded by enemies who are communists and allies who are anti-American, the self-proclaimed leader of the free world seems likely to end its career under a headstone bearing the inscription: "here lies a spendthrift and bomb-toting madman who perished with his obscenity on his lips: 'Buy! Buy now! Buy something! Buy anything!'"

Sponsoring Communist fronts in America, signing petitions and speaking whenever wanted, Scott Nearing has served as a revpropagandist for the international Communist cause. A listing of his ties to Communist Party fronts would be so numerous as to resemble a rose garden. Nearing acts as the publisher of his own books pushing the Red cause. The September issue of New World Review (formerly Soviet Russia Today) prime pro-Soviet propaganda organ in the United States, contains part of Scott Nearing's new book, Ink and Blood, his writings and speeches extolling Russia. Nearing now finds only perdition in Red China. The book is called The Brave New World. The words "the brave new world" quoted above are exactly reversed in the book over the caption "new world".

in the making Inside Communist China

### AN IMMIGRATION LAW LOOPHOLE

On January 24, 1957, about a month before the last National Convention of the Communist Party, the FBI arrested Irving Potash in Bronxville, N.Y.

Potash, convicted Communist leader, had voluntarily exiled himself to his native Poland rather than face prosecution in the United States. He was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on January 11, on charges of illegally entering the U.S.

Contrary to usual Communist practice in such situations, he pleaded guilty on January 15, and was sentenced to 2 years in jail and fined \$1,000 by Federal District Judge Sidney Sugarmen.

There were rumors around that Potash returned to the U.S. to bring the States borders from the Soviet bosses to the Communist leaders in time for the National Convention. He denied this.

He has now served his sentence on the charge of illegal entry and he has not been released. As originally passed, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act would have forced him to leave the United States. He would have had to return to Poland, or, in the event Poland would not permit his return, he would have been kept in custody until the Communist nation, or other Communist or some other one, that would accept him.

However, the courts have refused to uphold that part of the law. The result is he will be free on bail for a few months and then will be freed under unopposed Immigration Service control. But he will be permitted to carry on his so-called activities in the United States because there is no law to prevent such activity.

Seems rather silly doesn't it? Isn't it about time we woke up and did something about the Immigration Act?

### SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS

REV. G. SHUBERT FRYE

Rev. Frye of the Synod of N.Y., Syracuse, N.Y., has been active in front affairs since 1943. On that occasion his name was used on a letter on behalf of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties addressed to the House of Representatives opposing the continuance of the Dies Committee (House Un-American Activities Committee, Martin Dies, Texas, chairman).

The National Federation is listed in the House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications.

In 1948, Rev. Frye was a member of the New York State and the National Committees of the Progressive Party.

He was also reported in 1952 as one of 80 "notables" who signed a letter on behalf of the Committee to Repeal the Smith Act.

**REV. ERWIN A. GAEDE**

The Rev. Gaede of Los Angeles, California Congregational minister who was Executive Secretary of the Chicago Ministerial Action Committee of the Protestant became an official advisor of the Protestant in 1946.

In October 1947 the Rev. Gaede was a speaker at the 9th Anniversary dinner of the Protestant at the Hotel Commodore.

The House Committee Guide to Subversive Organizations cites the Protestant

With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Protestant.

**REV. CURTIS R. GATLIN**

The name of the Rev. Gatlin of New York appears for the first time in connection with Communist front activity, in this petition for Morton Sobell.

**REV. CORNELIUS GREENWAY**

The Rev. Greenway of the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y. signed a letter in 1943 on behalf of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties opposing the continuation of the Dies Committee and also another letter to assist in the order of deportation against Harry Bridges. (See Five above)

His name has also been used in activities for repeal of the Smith Act and of the American Committees for Protection of Foreign Born.

**REV. WESLEY H. HAGER**

The Rev. Hager of the Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo. appears for the first time in connection with Communist front activity on this petition for Morton Sobell.

Sincerely yours

*Counterattack*

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Published by the Counterattack, Inc., 1000 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

# COUNTERATTACK

12 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

FIGHT TO COMBAT COMMUNISM AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Dear Subscriber:

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Vol. 12, No. 33  
October 3, 1958

## THE COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY

On August 27, 1958, the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) through its Chairman, Francis E. Walter, issued a report which reviewed the Committee's activities during the 2nd Session of the 86th Congress from January 7, 1958, to July 31, 1958.

Congressman Walter deserves the praise of every American for his fortitude and courage in the face of the opposition. The chairmanship of this Committee has always been the least popular of all such jobs in Washington. It is worth recalling that the champion of the American way of life as opposed to the Communist system of slavery, immediate reborn, the target of Communist propaganda and assassination, all too often in the past, these sneers also come from the intentional liberals who impact on the agony of those who should be the bulwark. Perhaps they were unaware of the magnitude of the difference between a "liberal" and a "liberal."

The report therefore, Congressman Walter, by recognizing the chairmanship of the HCUA, does not only cast a light on the work of the Committee, but also points out an important comment made on the years before the Committee. He referred in his report to the testimony of Armando Penha, a worker from Gettysburg, Mass., who was a member of the Communist Party from early 1950 until the day he was called before the Committee on March 18, 1958. Mr. Penha had been inspired by the undercover work of counter-spy Herbert Gold, and offered his services to the FBI for similar work. Mr. Walter thought Mr. Penha's testimony was so important that he noted this part:

Based on my own success in field and in American courts, I am absolutely convinced that the Communist conspiracy by and large today is more strong than it has ever been. The party has strengthened itself every time that its members weaken. Those that are suspicious, those who do not accept the party, those who are not active, those who become a burden.

These are the only answers to those who have proclaimed that the Communist Party is dead.

WALTER WALTER

Send a copy of COUNTERATTACK to friends who live in the 20th Assembly District in Boston, Pennsylvania and urge them to support Congressman Walter in his bid for reelection to Congress. We have need men for our fight in Washington and for the maintenance of the American way of life.

Printed in the United States of America

### THE TEAMSTERS AND COMMUNISTS

Local 1-5 of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union, affiliated with the AFL-CIO was one of the most completely Communist infiltrated unions in the business until a few years ago. This local represents the employees of the Rhineclay Stores in and around New York City. During the period of infiltration it was normal to expect a dozen or more political slow-downs, work stoppages or mass demonstrations each year. The resultant loss of income to management, and wages to the employees, was tremendous.

Since the change of the union and its president, Sam Kovenetsky, have taken a non-Communist stand and on at least one occasion took action against a union officer who went to Russia under Communist-sponsored leadership. Now another interesting bit of information has come out into the open about this local.

Richard Pastor of Queens, New York has been editor of Local 1-5's publication, Local 1-5 News, for some years. Despite the fact that many in and around the local area were closer to the Communists than was good for the Union, he was kept on the job.

Now in the investigation into racketeering, the McClellan Senate Special Committee called Pastor and asked him about his membership in the Communist Party, past and present. Pastor took the Fifth Amendment. He would tell counsel Robert Kennedy. He had been a member of the East Side Club of the Communist Party for the Westchester County Club of the Communist Party during the 1940's, nor would he answer if he was now a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Pastor refused to tell the Senate Committee if he had approached anyone phoning him a member of the jury that recently tried James Hoffa on a racketeering indictment. The juror, Miss Katherine Barry, a Macy's employee had reportedly told the judge during the trial that she had been contacted by the editor of a labor paper. She was then dropped from the jury. In this all-out attempt to answer, Pastor remained silent when counsel Kennedy said that the contact with Miss Barry was inspired by Irving Wilson, East Coast representative of Harry Bridges, Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

When Senate counsel Mr. Kennedy declared, wanted to know whether there is now going to be a clash between the subversive and the gangster elements of unions.

Wilson has been identified as a Communist. His mother, Elvira Shavelson, was also an active figure in the American Communist Party. In his testimony before Congressional committees, Wilson has always taken the Fifth Amendment when asked about White Party and various other possible activities as a member of a Soviet espionage ring that worked in the Panama Canal Zone. Wilson has been an official of other unions as well and was ousted from a local of the Marine and Shipbuilders Union because of his Communist Party activities. Thereafter, he was active for awhile in Communist Party affairs. Recently, he has been identified as being a contact for Harry Bridges on the East Coast of the United States.

This case is an interesting example of the Communist machine in action.

Hoffa, no Communist, has recently been reportedly in touch with Bridges. Veis works for Bridges and may have been one of Hoffa's contacts. While Pastor had to do the substitution of a supposedly non-Communist union, refuses to let there be any more into the picture.

JOHN L. LEWIS, PLEASE NOTE!

John L. Lewis, the great head of the United Mine Workers set up the CIO with the aid and cooperation of the Communists. He knew they were there and tried to use them because they were the best trained organizers around. When he found himself on the wrong side of the Communist Party line, Lewis realized that his Communist friends were his enemies. From that time, 1941, until the present, Lewis has carefully avoided the Communists. When there was talk of his joining up with the Red unions ousted from the CIO, it turned out to be just that - talk.

Recently, however, one Alden Todd has been writing for the official paper of Lewis, United Mine Workers, the September 1958 issue of United Mine Workers Journal. Lists Todd as Journal correspondent, and announces the beginning of a series on "Coal through the Centuries".

Who is Alden Todd? Todd was called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington on March 13, 1958, and stated that he had been employed by the Federated Press since 1946. The Federated Press is now only a business, but was the Communist controlled press service used by hundreds of labor papers throughout the country. Alden Todd admitted that he was the son of a Communist, a man who for many years had been the Washington head of an Soviet news agency, TASS.

Alden Todd declared that he wasn't at that moment a member of the Communist Party but took the Fifth Amendment when asked about any date prior to 1955. He took the Fifth on whether he had resigned from the Communist Party. It was in December of 1956 that the Federated Press went out of business. Its principal editor, Rich Haessler, reported when that the Mine Workers Journal had remained one of its supporters to the end.

IS THIS FREE ENTERPRISE?

The Hartford Courant carried an interesting news item on Aug. 1, 1958 about an enterprising young insurance agent, Kenneth R. Shaker, a native of Hartford, Conn. Shaker and co-worker Stanley McCabe of Stamford, Conn. were reported to have traveled the previous Saturday in Beirut, Lebanon for the purpose of selling life insurance to paratroopers and Marines of the U.S. Forces who had recently landed in Lebanon. They were peddling a "battle policy" of life insurance and according to a United Press dispatch, Shaker said, "The situation is made to order."

These two young men may be daredevil salesmen or something else, but the story makes one wonder at the morale factor within the U.S. Forces under these strange circumstances.

But there is more to the story. Shaker is not just an unsophisticated demon salesman. He has been identified as one of the group of artists who

volunteered for service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade during the Spanish Civil War. The Brigade was completely staffed with Communist Party officers and American Communists regularly visited the front lines to pep up the morale of the Brigade. The passports of American members of the Brigade were confiscated by the Communists and some of these later turned up after having been used by Soviet espionage agents.

All members of the Brigade who lived through the war and returned to America did not remain loyal to the Communist cause. Many learned the truth the hard way and turned against Communism. Many later fought in the American Army during World War II as Shaker did.

Under normal wartime conditions those who go among the troops trying to spread fear and disappointment can be cited for sedition. Obviously this is something for the congressional committee to check on. Shaker's sister incidentally said she thought he had gone to Germany. East Germany, we may presume.

At least the incident seems to make good propazanda for the Communists.

### SWISS BANKS AND THE SEC

In November 1957, while investigating financial investments of Swiss banks which purchased stock in American corporations without anyone knowing the name of the purchaser, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee suggested that possibly Soviet Russia might be getting its hands on American firms. The subcommittee quoted Sinclair Armstrong, the former head of the Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) who said the SEC hoped for a treaty with Switzerland to protect American investments which would protect the anonymity of Swiss bank deposits. (COUNTERATTACK, Nov. 29, 1957)

The SEC has now taken a step on its own to protect American interests in this type of situation. It announced a plan for a proposed regulation whereby any substantial movements of stocks involving foreign nationals would have to be reported by brokers and stock exchange members. Though the SEC hadn't detected the important Soviet purchases, the agency said it believes the present SEC regulations are difficult to enforce.

For whatever reason the SEC uses, the present move is a step in the right direction. The Soviet Union which has not hesitated to dabble in counterfeiting American currency, would certainly use any secrecy provided by Swiss banking rules to help it. America if it felt it could profit from such a move. Any effort to protect American investments is worthy of applause.

### MORE ATTACKS ON CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

It is astonishing the right of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to exist. These are the words of Harvey O'Connor, a man who for more than 50 years has supported one Communist front after another, including the Moscow News which he was employed for some time.

Harvey O'Connor was a riddling figure. He was the only person in history, so far as can be ascertained, who refused to honor a subpoena of a congressional committee without leaving the country. He was served by the United States Marshal.

in Newark, N.J. on Sept. 3rd, 1953, to appear before the HUAC then meeting at that city. In a letter sent to the newspapers from his home in Little Compton, R.I., as well as to the Committee members, he brazenly declared that he was acting in accordance with his interpretation of the Supreme Court's decision in the Watkins case. That was the decision by the court restricting the right of Congress to compel witnesses to answer questions under penalty of contempt.

An old hand at challenging Committees, O'Connor had been cited by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy's committee for refusal to tell if he was a member of the Communist Party. Because he did not invoke the Fifth Amendment in his refusal, O'Connor was cited for contempt, but the higher courts threw the case out on technicalities.

Boasting of his present defiance of the HUAC in the National Guardian, O'Connor says:

Too many thousands of good Americans have been served with subpoenas by the cursed House Committee in the past 22 years. Why were they served? Because they were people with principles, with ideals, the cream of the American crop.

This is O'Connor's list of such Americans as Fritz Kuhn, Gerhard Eisler, Eugene Dennis, William Dudley Pelley and Leon Josephson.

O'Connor, for years, the publicity man for the O.C. Workers Union (an affiliate with the O.C.), secured the support of this non-Communist union (which now takes its name from O'Connor) in its previous public life by stating that though non-Communist, it had a Communist member of the Communist Party, a highly paid and distinguished long member of the faculty, Wash.

Under attack to the proper functioning of any committee of Congress by the refusal of subpoenaed persons to appear is considerable in this day when the Supreme Court's decisions have maintained such a hostile attitude toward communism, but such a position on other important issues, O'Connor can make his contemptible life same thing could go for Eugene Dennis, James H. Doolittle, Frank Bostwick. No committee of Congress could hope to carry on proper investigations without the power of subpoena.

HUAC members at the Newark hearings, Congressman Edwin E. Willis (D-N.J.) and Gordon S. Taylor (R-Ore.) declared they would move to 46th Street, O'Connor, for contempt, refusing to show up. COUNTERATTACK: The responsibility of developments in this case.

### SOVIET SUBSIDY

Albert E. Mann, identified as a Communist with a long background of pro-Soviet literary activity, has admitted that he received royalties from the Russians for his writings which they published. The Soviet Union, which does not hesitate to take the properties of ordinary American scientists and authors, is again shown to have aided those who are of value to them by a form of subsidy.

This information came out in a hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on Jan. 25, 1953. The informant, who was proud to take the



Fifth Amendment on questions about Communist meetings he may have attended, or whether he was under Party discipline or whether he was a member of the Communist Party itself.

Kahn's only may be recalled was the one-time co-owner of the book firm of Cameron and Kahn which went to great trouble to publish the book False Witness by Anti-again, Out-again Communist, Harvey Matusow. Kahn, a resident of Glen Ellyn, Ill., claims he is writing a new book which will blast Subcommittee chairman Senator James O. Eastland. Previous books by Kahn were used by the Chinese Communists in their brainwashing campaign against American soldiers captured in Korea.

These witnesses testified about Kahn, John Lauther, former top party official in New York State who has been an active anti-Communist since 1950 identified Kahn as a Party member. Reddy Manselby, a former Moscow city official, testified that Kahn was a spy for Soviet agents. Kahn denied this but admitted he had been paid some \$3,000 in 1951 by the Communists.

Kahn refused to give any sort of estimate on how much cash he had been paid by Russian satellite nations where his works have been published more often. Another witness testified that a translation of his other books is used as a textbook in Hungary. This book, The Great Conspiracy, is the volume that was written by a Soviet leader, and it was in this book that former Senator Clair Pappert wrote an introduction.

Kurt Singer had done many books on spies and spying, testified that all of them had been paid in royalties to Communist authors in order to use their names. John Lauther testified that he received payment from Stevenson just returned empty-handed. Some seven of his books are on Senator Bennett of American authors whom the Russians refused to consider paying royalties. But Kahn and others' fidelity to the Soviets are said.

### REHABILITATED COMMUNIST

It is so infrequent when a member is expelled from the Communist Party (CP) and later restored to good standing that few realize it can happen.

It has, though, and a recent case concerns Dwight Hatnaway, former top Party leader and one-time editor of the Daily Worker, who was expelled from his job and the Party in 1941, shortly after his expulsion and reminiscent of the Moscow confession trials. He stated, according to the Daily Worker of Jan. 22, 1941, "My expulsion was justifiable due to my own personal shortcomings which I recognize and which I hope to overcome as preliminary to a request for readmittance."

Hatnaway returned to his native Wisconsin and though active in various fronts since then including a May Day Parade, he took the Fifth Amendment in December, 1956 before the House Committee when asked whether he was then a member of the Party, despite his expulsion. He also refused to testify when asked "Did you join the Communist Party initially for the purpose of spying on the Party?"

On Sept. 27, 1958, Hatnaway was made the principal speaker at a dinner in Detroit given by the Volunteers (from and over 50 Builders) to help raise

funds for the Worker, CP publication

SOBELL PETITION SIGNERS CONTINUED

MINISTERS LAW REV J. STUART INNERST

The Rev. Innerst, Pastor of the First Friends Church, Pasadena, Calif., is active on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization. Since the International Communist Party "line" became "Peaceful co-existence", he has become involved in Communist front endeavours as he and his organization also seek "peace."

Admission of the fronts to which the Rev. Innerst lent his name is less interesting than a report of his own stated position.

The Eleventh Report of the California Senate Investigating Committee on Education refers to Rev. Innerst as a speaker for the Humanists and a sponsor for the new (Communist led) "Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms." It is stated that the Rev. Innerst gave a talk before a "current events" class in Pasadena on October 29, 1951, during the Korean War, which was reported in the Pasadena Independent the next day under the following heading:

"SHARP WORDS FLY AS REDS ENTOLLED IN CLASS HERE"

The article continued:

...portraying Russia as the aggrieved and injured party in the current world crisis. Dr. Stuart Innerst, head of the reported to a current events class at the public library here that:

...this time appears to be ripe for a world disarmament conference.

The secretary of the Pacific Southwest region of the Friends Service Committee told his audience that a British Friends Commission to Russia had returned from that country convinced that the best course was to accept peace with the Soviet Union.

W. Ray Rissor, Pasadena City College social science teacher and moderator of the class, took careful exception to the speaker and told the class that there is no freedom in Russia today of any country controlled by Russia.

Obviously embarrassed by the remarks of Innerst, Rissor pointed out that the adult education division of the Pasadena School System had not retained Innerst and that he had been asked to speak by August Turner, president of the class.

Rissor pointed point by point many of the inaccuracies made by Innerst in his report on the Soviet

four by the British Quaker Commission.

Stating that the British Commission took a 'religious message to the people of Russia from the Society of Friends', Innerst said its members were impressed by the achievements of the Soviet Government.

Emphasizing that the commission felt that the Christians of the West could live in peace with the Russians, he said Reds expressed to the commission their surprise at the coolness with which Soviet peace overtures met in the United States.

Answering the questions asked by the commission members at a meeting with Joseph Malik, Innerst said the Soviet statesman expressed a desire for world peace. Innerst also pointed out that the committee learned that Red China entered the Korean War on their own and not under orders from Moscow.

China is not taking orders from the Soviet Union, Innerst stated. China is too big a nation for anything like that.

The Russian price for the end of heckling in the USSR, as set by Andrei Vishinsky as 'treatment of the Russians as equals by the United States', Innerst said the committee reported.

Innerst, digressing for a moment from his report said that there was no concrete evidence of Russian intervention either in China or Korea. In fact, he asserted, he has been in China and never has seen a Russian soldier or any Russian equipment, but he has been forced to take shelter when American bombers flew overhead.

Innerst told the meeting he took sharp exception to a comment that Dr. Innerst said and that he could not agree with statements which made this country appear as the aggressor.

Faithfully yours,

*Counterattack*

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# COUNTERATTACK

12 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

FIGHTS FOR COMMUNISM, COMMUNISTS AND THOSE WHO AID ITS CAUSE

Vol. 12, No. 34  
October 17, 1958

## OFFICIALS TELL THE TRUTH

Don't let the international Communists force you to believe the world Communist movement is unstoppable. International opposition can slow down at one point while spreading elsewhere.

Look at the facts. Those who point to the membership decline of the American Communist Party as proof that Communism is declining. But listen to this statement by George W. Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency.

The amount of money the Soviet Union and its satellites spend on their propaganda directed at the non-Communist world in the year 1957 was between \$500 and \$750 million. That figure and the expenditure for so-called news programs for the broadcast media represents a 20% increase over the Soviet propaganda spending of the year 1956.

While this figure is a conservative estimate, though based on a close calculation of the cost of the propaganda program, it is a clear indication of the magnitude of the propaganda field.

The fact that Communist propagandists are increasing their efforts and pointing up on their own side that they are doing so with every means available to us, we must be prepared to fight back hard against this propaganda effort. It is not a matter of "if" but "when" we will have to fight back against the great world.

But propaganda is only one of the aspects of the world Communist menace. Intelligence operations, the Soviet Union's constant world-wide espionage operations, and the Soviet spy base in Canada, are some degree of the magnitude of this world-wide Communist knowledge.

The Couzenko episode in Canada, the Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers admissions, the Julius and Ethel case, plus the discovery of the Fuchs-Rosenberg spy ring, the McCarthy case, the more recent Case of the Red Army and the Soviet Union in the Soble case in Manhattan are some of the instances that have come to public attention.

Now, for the first time, General Arthur G. Trudeau, chief of Research and Development of the Department of the Army, has given an indication

On the importance of the past few pages on the Communist menace, Gen. Trudeau spoke before the recent session of the American Society for Industrial Security in Washington and stated as follows:

...and that we must regard the struggle between the Communists and the free world as exactly the same way as other Communists consider it—as literally a matter of life or death, a matter of national survival.

General Trudeau declared the general is challenged today by an enemy who is powerful, cunning, ruthless and insidious.

...the general said.

Since these agents must have sources and information, they must establish working contacts within their own countries. It is here that the traitors who for many reasons sell their services, and perhaps their souls, to the cause of Communist espionage. Such individuals may be members of the Communist Party. In that case, it is considered that they have accepted an espionage mission assigned to them by their Soviet masters. Other individuals may have compromised themselves in their own countries; they would not have to have made such a situation in a foreign country. In any case, the responsibility for the Communist espionage and the resulting exposure of our national secrets to the Communist is the responsibility of the Communist Party and the individuals who have accepted the mission.

...the general said.

...the general said.

...the general said.

...the general said.

...the general said.

...the general said.

COMMUNISTS AND THE ELECTIONS

Despite the enormous gains that the Communist Party made in America during the 1930s and 1940s, it never was able to attract any sizable group of voters at election time. It was only when the Party got into the Progressive Party, which ran Wallace running for president in 1948, that 2 million Americans took part in the election, that was basically Moscow's voice in America.

For years past, of course, there has been the Communist controlled American Labor Party in New York State. The Communists actually had members elected to the New York State Legislature. And several members of Congress elected under old party labels were secret Communists.

The Communist goal, of course, is to have a party front like a labor union front, with Communist Party members acting as non-Communist goateheads but the Communist Party actually running the show, though not in sight. A step in that direction was made in 1957 when the Communist Party ran Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on New York's State Council for the People's Rights Party.

There was no great success, but the stake front for the Communists did manage to get a vote of 20,000 for Flynn, 2,000 petition signers.

It is interesting to know that those who signed the petition for Flynn, many of them, signed the petition for reasons other than to get her name on the ballot. This can be charged off to the ability of Communist election workers as salesmen, (1) chicanery, (2) and for many other reasons. At least, however, it looks odd.

This year the Party's stake front, the same, had to do in New York's Harlem with former Communist Party member Ben Davis. Davis has been elected as a regular Communist in the City of New York. When he was convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act and sentenced to five years, Davis, a National Communist Party member, was through. So now a move to get him before the huge Negro election in Harlem, the Communist's set up the People's Rights Party, again announced that Davis would run for the New York State Senate on that ticket.

By law, 5,000 valid signatures are required on petitions to get a candidate placed on the ballot. The signers must state that they are registered voters, and intend to support the person they designate as their candidate in the upcoming election. In this case, Ben Davis. After some weeks of canvassing, the People's Rights' Communists announced they had almost double the needed signers, 9,888 to be exact, and these were filed with the city Board of Elections.

Objections were filed against the validity of the petitions. It was charged that many were illegally filed out, that there were illegal alterations, that some were illegible, some listed no election district and that some signers lived out of the district. Most important, however, was the charge that well over half of the signers hadn't been registered voters though the petition signers stated they were registered.

The final decision of the Board of Elections later upheld in court, was that the signatures were invalid for the above reasons as well as for other reasons, including a signature witnessed by someone who was not a voter himself.

Sen. Dwyer at the Board hearings screamed in anger. The Board was not fair and he was shouting because "You are all white. There is no Negro on the Board." But the Board's decision stood.

State officials that have had to do with the Communist Party in the past have said that they are not interested in the Communist Party. They are interested in the 6,000 persons who are in a position for this party to get a seat in the Senate. They are interested in the party only a few weeks ago when they were still getting out of the party. They are interested in the party only a few weeks ago when they were still getting out of the party. They are interested in the party only a few weeks ago when they were still getting out of the party.

### THE FREE WORLD LOSES AN OUTSTANDING LEADER

The death of Pope Pius XII takes from the free world one of the major leaders of the fight against Communism. He was a man of great courage and conviction. He was a man who was not afraid to speak the truth. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union.

Pope Pius XII was a man of great courage and conviction. He was a man who was not afraid to speak the truth. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union.

The death of Pope Pius XII is a great loss to the free world. He was a man of great courage and conviction. He was a man who was not afraid to speak the truth. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union. He was a man who was not afraid to stand up to the dangers of the Soviet Union.

### THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION REPORT

The 1958 report of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Communist Activities was not approved and released by the Association. Although the Association did release the Committee's report in the 1957, this report did not receive the same amount of publicity. The report was given as a matter for conjecture and COUNTERATTACK is invited to engage in guessing games. The interesting fact is that Sen. Charles McNair (R. Ind.) obtained a copy somewhere and inserted it at pages 1747 to 1753 in the Congressional Record dated Aug. 22, 1958. Strange as

It may seem that portion of the Congressional Record is now unavailable. Who is responsible for this? We can only guess, but it makes the report that much more important to obtain and read.

The Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives of the American Bar Association is headed by Peter Campbell Brown, former Chairman of the University Activities Control Board and until Oct. 17, 1958, Corporation Counsel for the City of New York.

Mr. Brown and his Committee have completed a masterful work which should be recognized, reading by every American everywhere.

COUNTERATTACK has obtained copies of this report. Should any readers desire a copy, please let us know and we will be very glad to send you one. We recommend it very highly.

### A NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

The record on the new appointee to the United States Supreme Court indicates that he will be just the sort of man to go along with the current "liberal" line of the Earl Warren Court. Justice Potter Stewart, from the 6th Circuit in the last Congress (officially reported to be sponsored by Senator John W. Bricker) the Chief Justice has also said to have endorsed him. Judge Stewart is a member of the Eisenhower Administration, recently designated by Judge Warren to review the case involving Communist unions.

When the Justice Stewart handled involved Communists and their ability to penetrate American industry. Judge Stewart dissented from the majority of the Commission Report of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) against the Fur Workers Union, the well known Communist union. By the U. S. Supreme Court overruled the NLRB's decision and adopted the views of Justice Stewart. In fact, Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter quoted approvingly from the dissent of Judge Stewart. A dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court in this case and a related one involving another Communist union, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, stopped the NLRB from refusing to aid these unions. The NLRB had contracted with a section Communist affidavits filed by the union's top officers and had refused to leave the union in non-compliance with the Act, hence the NLRB had refused its services to the unions.

The NLRB in the case where Judge Stewart's decision was adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Fur and Leather Workers Union, one of the groups expelled from the CIO in 1950 for being under Communist control, filed a charge of unfair labor practices against the Lannon Mfg. Co. in April 1951. The Fur Union had delayed filing non-Communist affidavits with the NLRB for four years. When it did file, its President, Ben Gold, publicly asserted that he was resigning from the Communist Party. He had been an open member of the Party. The Lannon firm contended the affidavit filed by Gold in 1950 was false. The NLRB rejected this view and started to process the case against the firm.

For several years this litigation was pending until August 1953 when Gold was indicted for perjury in that he was charged with being a member of the Communist Party when he filed his affidavit. He was convicted of this charge.



In 1957, under these conditions, the NLRB reversed its order and ordered the union to show cause why it should not be barred from using the NLRB while Gold was president of the union. Gold was re-elected president despite this and the NLRB said the union was not in compliance. Ultimately, the case reached the Supreme Court. In a decision by Justice Shackleford Miller, Jr. noted that Gold had been found by a court to have actually been a member of the Communist Party when he elected his office in 1950. The Court said:

Justice Robert Jackson was declared inferences from membership in such an organization as the Communist Party are not to be drawn from these to be drawn from membership in the latter type of political party.

The Court said that Gold's conduct as a member is admitted and that the union's conduct as a labor organization in its efforts to elect Gold as its president is not to be judged and excluded.

The Supreme Court said that the union contended that Gold had elected another president in 1957 and that this action was not in violation of the law. It is noted that the union's contention is not supported by the facts.

It was on this point that Justice Stewart dissented. In his dissenting opinion, Justice Stewart said that the union's contention is not supported by the facts. He also noted that the union's contention is not supported by the facts.

Another outcome of this case is of interest. Gold on one trial on another type of conspiracy and the government decided not to prosecute him again. Meanwhile, the union had merged with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and Gold had been elected as president. It is now reportedly working in the industry in New York City.

### SOCIALISTS SHIFT AGAIN

Quietly and in no publicity, the American Socialists have just taken the Trotskyite Independent Socialist League (ISL) into their ranks. The socialists had merged with a small right-wing group in 1957 to form the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) and may not be expected to split from the Trotskyite line of the ISL. The magazine of the ISL, Labor Action, has discontinued and its subscribers are being shifted to the SP-SDF's magazine, the Socialist Call. It is probable that only a few thousand members exist in both groups.

There is a long background behind the present move. In 1919 a split in the Socialist Party led to the formation of the Communist Party. In 1928 the communists expelled a group of followers of Leon Trotsky because Trotsky had set out to Stalin in Soviet Russia. In 1936 the Trotskyites led by James Cannon and Max Shachtman merged with the Socialist Party, whose best known leader was and remains Norman Thomas. A year later, the Trotskyites were expelled again and by 1940 Shachtman and Cannon had split into two sep-

... Both accepted Lenin and Trotsky doctrine as gospel... The Shactmanites... Cannonite group said it was... Using the name of Workers Party... The Cannonites still operate under the name of Workers Party which publishes the The Militant.

... In 1919 to the present, the official Socialists claimed they opposed the dictatorship in Russia but approved of Socialism along the lines of the British Labor Party... The more militant Shactmanites still hail Lenin and Trotsky as the ultimate revolution will be needed to advance the cause of Socialism.

Write to: [unclear] and keep you informed of L's moves.

**MORE SMITH ACT DECISIONS**

The implications of the Smith Act by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the Yates case continues to cause the release of Communists who were convicted by Federal Court. In the Yates case is that of the Missouri State Workers Communist William Senter, Robert Manewitz, Marcus A. Murphy and Dorothy and James Forest. They have been released after being granted a new writ after an appeal based on the Yates case, because the government felt the conviction obtained a conviction within the confines of the Yates ruling which demands a policy of reaction towards overthrowing the government.

The decision by the bench of the Supreme Court to find for the Communists in the recent decision of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the second conviction of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg may come to mean nothing. Scallop Communist Party leader in the South was tried and convicted under the Internal Security Act of the Smith Act. He won a new trial because he hadn't had access to his own files for the FBI by informants who testified against him in the original trial. He was given these reports and was again convicted. He appealed and lost. He will now take his case to the more sympathetic courts of the U.S. Supreme Court. In finding against Scallop the appeals court noted that a member of such a group could be a danger to the state and he who joins with open eyes becomes a traitor to all of us.

**COMMUNIST MIND IN ACTION**

The Yates case and other reports completely violates the Communist mind in action that the Soviet Union to oust the Columbia Broadcasting Company representatives from Russia. The Soviet Union, which through the years has constantly denounced and insulted every American official and has produced government-financed plays attacking America (all activities economic and cultural are government controlled and financed in Russia) was mainly to cause a production in America dealt with top Soviet leaders.

The Yates case produced a drama called "The Plot to Kill Stalin" on Sept. 25. No part of it reached the Soviet Union and Soviet representatives in the U.S. and didn't like it and the same right as Americans—they could turn off their TV set. However, wasn't enough. First Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Menshikov personally went to the United States State Dept. in Washington to

... as a provocative action.

... an actor portraying Nikita Khrushchev kept ... in protesting fold newspaper ... the U.S. the American ...

... ordered CBS to close its Moscow office and ... the country through ...

SOBELL COMMITTEE SIGNERS CONTINUED

REV. JOHN PAUL JONES

Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of Union Presbyterian Church, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been a long-time pacifist and liberalitarian. He has endorsed and sponsored many Communist fronts and Communist causes. Among them are the following:

- International Labor Defense (Legal arm of the Communist Party)
- National Defense for Communist Fronts (Liberal)
- National Council of American Friends of Spanish Democracy
- Committee for Peace and Civil Liberties
- Defender of Communists (1941-1945)
- Resister No. 100 (Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights)
- Committee for the Abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities
- Anti-Communist Workers Union (Organized against withdrawal of tax exemption of the Communist group. The WUO was later disbanded by the State Dept. for Insurance Department)
- National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
- Second World Peace Congress, London, England (Speaker at this Communist sponsored Congress, March 15-17, 1950)
- Teachers Union of New York (Sanctuary for this group ousted from both the ARA and CIO as Communist dominated)
- Jefferson School of Social Science (Opposed move by U.S. Atty. General to compel school to register under Subversive Activities Control Act)
- Anti-Communist League (Signed statement by group under this name calling for non-defense of Quomo and LaTall)

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CCNY - Physics Dept  
Students for Peace - ...  
Appl ...  
Mrs. Williams - 32 St. Thomas St.  
New York, N.Y. 10013 - 5-7476

John Hope Franklin - Hist Dept  
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The Honorable W. J. ...  
 ...  
 Prof. H. ...  
 ...

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 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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F RENT MAIN	FEB-23-59	13084	/	•	LSTAR H	1.00
G TAX	FEB-23-59	13085	/	•	LSTAR J	1.00
H MEMBERSHIP	FEB-23-59	13085	/	•	LSTAR	14.36
J KEY						
L TELEPHONE						
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\$4.75 *7.00* Dollars

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1st Payment 6/25/59  
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ULetter 5-6600

### NOTICE OF DEFAULT AND INTENTION TO CANCEL

Re: Loan No. L3 518 20  
 Payment Due 2-23-59  
 Amount Due 47.23

Indicate above loan number  
 on your check or money order

Letter Date 2-25-59

**DANIEL MARIES d/b/a**  
**JAYE BINDERY**  
 119 Lafayette St.  
 NYC

To the Named Insured, ... payment now past due has not been received by us. Since payment was not made ... is also due and is included in the above amount. ... the due date of the ...

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 \end{array}$$

1. Mult by 7.  $A=1, B=1, 2, \text{ or } 3$ .

2.  $H+J=8 \text{ or } 9$

$$Q = P + N, N = M + L, \therefore Q = P + M + L$$

$$Q + N = \text{1st least } P, N > M, Q > P$$

$$T = S + 1, S = 7/8, T = 8/9$$

If  $S=7, T=8, A=1, C=0 \text{ or } 1, C=1$  to  
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 ~~$H+J=9$~~   $H+J=9$ . But  $D$  can't be 1-2-3 and  
 since 7 is 4<sup>th</sup> digit in 4<sup>th</sup> multiple.  $\therefore$  Sum not  
 $7 \therefore S=8, B=2, C=5 \text{ or } 4$  (2<sup>nd</sup> Multiple)  $\therefore J=8$ ,  
 use  $H=0 \text{ or } 1, C=5 \therefore M=0$ . Then  $D=5, F=1$   
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Miss [unclear]

M. H. [unclear]

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AARON KATZ

General Insurance

ANALYST AND CONSULTANT

517 EASTERN PARKWAY  
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December 28, 1956

Mr. Harry Golden  
The Carolina Israelite  
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Harry Golden:

Season's Greetings to you and best wishes for a happy new year!

I am a cousin of Abraham M. Miller whom you may recall, the former general counsel of the UN, personal attorney to Trygve Lie, who met his untimely death several years ago presumably as a result of undue strain in defense of UN personnel against McCarthyism. Like my cousin, though lacking his specialized and varied knowledge and abilities, I am deeply interested in the welfare of the American people, the Jewish people, all peoples and people.

I must write to thank you for your CAROLINA ISRAELITE and for your service which cannot but help in shaping and developing the character of our country. I like your plans and suggestions with regard to integration; I am looking forward to the day when all of our churches, even in the deep south, will fully accept and implement the GOLDEN RULE of integration.

I had barely begun to read your book when I decided that I must write to thank you. I would also invite you to join with the many distinguished individuals who have signed the enclosed petition to President Eisenhower on behalf of Morton Sobell. Yours is an important name which belongs on that list.

Bearing the end of your book, I read your "Causaric on Leo Frank", and I can no longer wait to finish the book. I must sit down and write now, even though it is 3 a.m. You must have written about Frank and Dreyfus with the Sobell-Sobell case in mind; the parallels are too striking to be merely coincidental. Your reflections on the role of Jew and Gentile in such cases, are I fear, timelessy true. Certainly they apply to the instant case.

The Sobells were convicted in the press for the eight months they were imprisoned before the trial even began. The press re-emphasized this conviction day after day, even during the trial itself. They were convicted by hysteria and not by fact. During the trial, the "overwhelming" evidence which had been promised against them turned out to be nothing but empty promises. More than a hundred witnesses, including Oppenheimer, Troy, Groves" which the prosecution had boasted about never materialized, and the entire case rested on the testimony of one man alone, David Greenglass. (The Circuit Court noted in its opinion, "Doubtless, if their [Greenglass'-AK] testimony were to be disregarded, the conviction could not stand.").....The promised documentary evidence turned into nothing at all, not a single document concerning espionage. Documents which were presented concerned left-wing affiliations or beliefs years BEFORE THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BEGAN. The documents included a collection card for Spanish Refugees, IWO membership card, Ethel Rosenberg's signature to a 1942 Communist nominating petition. The alleged conspiracy began in 1944!

You discussed the general reaction of the Jewish people and their organizations with reference to Frank and Dreyfus. This was likewise true in the Rosenberg case. As in your parallel cases, gentiles took the lead in voicing pleas for justice or clemency. You may remember the oft-repeated plea of Pope Pius XII, the appeal of the president of France, several of its ex-presidents, the Archbishop of Paris and Lyons, members of parliaments from all countries of the world. All appealed, excepting the largest Jewish groups.

And, like Dreyfus, the climate is beginning to change. Morton Sobell, co-defendant of the Rosenbergs, had received a 30 year sentence. Over five of those years had been spent in America's Devil's Island, Alcatraz. He was finally transferred to Atlanta last March, as more and more notables voiced their protests to the prison authorities about this flagrant violation of the Prison Dept's own standards.....Alcatraz was designed for hardened criminals, disciplinary cases, escapees from other institutions. Sobell was a young scientist, a quiet-spoken man who'd never been in trouble before in his life, never even with so much as a parking violation.

Sobell was convicted by hysteria alone. Not one witness ever said that Sobell was a member of the Gold-Rosenberg-Groenka atom-spy conspiracy for which he was indicted. None, other than the Rosenbergs, knew Sobell or had ever heard of him. He was convicted only because he was tried together with the Rosenbergs in that frightful, hysteria-breeding, European wartime atom-spy trial. He'd been branded as an atom-spy for 8 months before the trial, and although no such evidence was brought into the trial and Judge Kaufman noted this in passing comments on Sobell, he'd actually been convicted in the press and in the public mind long before the trial began.....Yet, incredible as it may seem, he was convicted on the uncorroborated word of one man, Mitchell, who admitted his own personal guilt, and who admitted on the witness stand that he was testifying in hopes that he wouldn't be prosecuted for his crime. He never was.

This lone espionage witness against Sobell, a man who'd been under psychiatric treatment for some years up until the time of the trial, told a tale full of contradictions, inconsistencies, improbabilities, impossibilities. His testimony was properly evaluated by the Circuit Court (by indirection), when it noted that without the Greenglass testimony the entire case collapses. (It must be understood that this witness had implicated the Rosenbergs far more than he had Sobell. Thus, if his testimony established no case against Rosenberg,.....by what logic could it suffice to convict Sobell???) Search throughout the record, and like Sobell scientist Dr. Harold G. Urey, you cannot find what Sobell was supposed to have done. Nobody ever said he was a member of the conspiracy, nobody said he ever gave or received classified information.

It's like the Salem witch hunt. Plead guilty as a witch, name others, and you go free. Maintain that you're not a witch, maintain your innocence, and be executed. David and Ruth Greenglass just plead guilty to atomic espionage. Mitchell acknowledges his guilt, perhaps to conspiracy, surely to perjury. The Rosenbergs maintain their innocence from the beginning, Sobell does likewise, the trial judge admits that no evidence introduced during the trial connects Sobell with atomic espionage, Sobell has an unblemished record.....Come the decision, and the words of self-confessed spies and liars and perjurers are accepted to convict the spotless defendants. Ruth Greenglass, having confessed to guilt as an atom spy, goes free, is never even indicted, while Sobell, freed of all atomic implications, gets a 30 year sentence! Mitchell, possible conspirator, admitted liar and perjurer, is never even indicted, while Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are executed, defending their innocence to the very end!



To obtain these convictions, and to prevent the Supreme Court from ever reviewing the record, the prosecution could not rely upon hysteria and deliberate need illegal methods, perjured testimony, deliberately suppressed information in its possession. The only court which ever reviewed the Rosenberg-Cobell case (only partially, alas!) held that the prosecutor's conduct was "wholly reprehensible", and that a mistrial was warranted had the defense made timely objection.....Does one American in a thousand know about this? No, the press had done a magnificent job of suppression. Many learned about this for the first time in a NEW HAVEN article during this past year, five years after the Rosenbergs were executed! This Circuit Court finding came while the Rosenbergs were still alive. Why did we first begin to learn about it after they were dead?

McCarthyism, apparently, had a very powerful effect even upon the liberal press. Roy Cohn, McCarthy's "legal" spokesman, participated in this trial as special assistant prosecutor. Unfortunately, Roy Cohn was not too well known at the time, his actions were not subject to scrutiny, he had not yet distinguished himself with his use of phoned pictures and documents during the Army-McCarthy hearing.

An article in your book mentions Prof. Morace Kellom as your favorite educator. That such respect is warranted is proven by his study of the facts in the Sobell case and by his signature to the enclosed presidential appeal. In addition to the notable signatures on this list, countless others have added their voices. Just this month, when Mrs. Sobell had an interview with the US Sardone Attorney, Mr. Fred Gwert, several leaders supported her appeal for amnesty with their own letters. Included were letters from Reinhold Niebuhr, Roger Baldwin, A. J. Muste, Clarence Bickett, and yes, Rabbi Haguna Wigman, Director of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. By now, Jewish leaders from all sections and segments, orthodox, conservative and reform, have added their voices, as a brief look at the appeal will indicate.

Mr. Golden, your name belongs on that list. It was originated with a group headed by the late Elmer Davis and sixty other leaders, and hundreds of others have added their names. Would you be good enough to sign the enclosed form? It would prove most helpful and will be most deeply appreciated.

I wish to thank you for reading thru this letter, and I would be most grateful for any of your thoughts and comments. If you should like any further information about the case, I should be pleased to send you any materials, the trial record, books pro and con, articles, pamphlets, leaflets. Also, I should be delighted to meet with you at your convenience, if you consider it desirable.

Respectfully yours,

MEMORANDUM  
to the  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS  
Foreign Relations Committee  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Submitted in behalf of:  
Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell  
940 Broadway  
New York City 10, N.Y.

#### INTRODUCTION

This statement is submitted in behalf of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The concern evidenced herein stems from the interest we have as Americans in the development and securing of good relations with our neighbors in the Western Hemisphere, as well as our particular interest in seeking justice in the case of Morton Sobell.

These dual interests are closely interrelated. At the core of the problem of friendly relations between countries is the mutual respect and observance of territorial sovereignty. We hope to show that the practice of international kidnapping of a person from the territory of a Latin American country so as to effectuate his return to the United States is a naked violation of the principle of territorial sovereignty and a source of suspicion and distrust between nations. In spite of frequent official pronouncements disclaiming and criticizing such forcible seizure, the law of the United States, established by Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, has permitted the United States to assert jurisdiction over the person of an individual who has been kidnapped from a foreign country. Our attention is directed to this doctrine as a continuing incentive for international kidnapping and thereby an important cause for the deterioration of international relations and friendship with our neighbors. In this context the Sobell case, involving assertions of such international kidnapping with the participation of the United States government, that have never been answered on the merits, takes on importance and significance. We hope to show that this very case provides an opportunity to bring our national policy into conformity with the principle of territorial sovereignty by abolishing the Ker doctrine. To this end and with this interest the following statement is submitted.

#### RESPECT FOR NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

One of the most significant, if not the single most important guarantee of good relations between the United States and its Latin American neighbors is the scrupulous regard and respect for national sovereignty. Only this indispensable approach, manifested in both actions and attitude, can thoroughly dispel the suspicions, fears, and often aversion to the United States that are exhibited by official and un-official reactions of Latin American countries.

Our country has long recognized the basic principle of international law of the inviolability of national sovereignty. Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State, wrote the French minister in 1793 that:

"A sovereign according to modern international law, cannot exercise the prerogatives of sovereignty in any domain but his own."

Specifically this doctrine of respect for national sovereignty has found expression in the area of unlawful intrusion upon a sovereign's territory, its capture and return to the United States and approval of a violation of United States law. Mr. Rogers, Secretary of State to President Madison, wrote as early as 1814:

"The principle is too well established that that no government has a right to pursue offenders against the laws, or deserters from the service, into the dominions of another that such persons can be recovered by application only to the government within whose jurisdiction they take shelter, and in obedience to its laws and treaties applicable to such a case. A departure from this principle being a violation of sovereignty, seldom fails to produce disagreeable consequences."

Subsequent Secretaries of State have reiterated this principle of non-violation of national sovereignty to recapture a "fugitive." Secretary of State Johnson in 1845 stated:

"A nation claiming a fugitive from justice cannot invade the territorial waters of another state for the purpose of arresting such fugitive."

And in 1861 Secretary of State Seward wrote in respect to the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico:

"The treaty of extradition between the United States and Mexico prescribes the forms for carrying it into effect, and does not authorize either party, for any cause, to depart from those forms, or arbitrarily invade the territory of another party a person charged with crime for trial within the jurisdiction of the other."

These pronouncements represent a recognition of the importance of respecting sovereignty, territorial rights, though, a pattern of violations of sovereign territorial rights which have been brought as a consequence of the relations between the United States and the countries in the Western Hemisphere. We do not deal with the case of expeditions and parties of United States marines to the various Latin American countries including Nicaragua, Honduras, Haiti, and Cuba in the early nineteenth century when these countries were in the throes of popular revolution. Nor do we deal with the Mexican Expeditionary Force that entered Mexico in pursuit of Francisco Villa and remained stationed in that country from March 2, 1916 to February 6, 1917, when its final withdrawal was effected.

Withdrawal was obtained.

Further, we only note in passing, the border incidents constituting violations of sovereign rights that have occurred in the past, involving military encroachments and encounters. As early as the Civil War we were made aware of the fact that respect for national sovereignty required that national boundaries be strictly recognized. Thus, when in December, 1863, an American man-of-war entered Cansboro Harbor in Nova Scotia to recover the Union steamer Chesapeake, the three remaining members of the crew of the Chesapeake who were delivered over to British authorities in Halifax were subsequently released "in view of the irregularity of their seizure by a foreign man-of-war in British water." 6

Mexican-American border violations involving troops and armed might have a long and extensive history. As far back as 1888 the United States registered protests over Mexican troops passing into United States territory. 7 And five years later the protests were coming from Mexico to the United States complaining of United States troops firing on a Mexican official in Mexican territory. 8 The period 1914-1918 witnessed countless incidents of firing across the border between United States and Mexican troops. 9 Even after the Expeditionary Force had left Mexico, there were incidents involving United States troop crossings into Mexico. 10

INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING AND TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY

In this statement we are concerned with a separate but related aspect of the problem of recognition and respect for national sovereignty which we respectfully submit lies at the core of our relations with Latin American countries. This aspect is the unlawful and irregular kidnapping of persons in Latin American countries to obtain their return to the United States. This situation sharply raises the important issues of violation and total disregard of solemn extradition treaty obligations, violation of the internationally recognized right of asylum, and disregard for the established policies governing law enforcement and the administration of justice in the country whose sovereignty is so violated.

As already indicated, our State Department has officially stated the importance of recognizing the national sovereignty of a nation by not participating in an unlawful kidnapping of a person in such nation in defiance of its sovereignty and authority. In fact, Secretary of State Gresham characterized such activities as being "subversive of the fundamental principles of sovereignty." 11 Yet here again the history of our relations with Latin American countries reveals a not infrequent resort to kidnapping, often with all the dressings of international intrigue, that has caused resentment and tension to grow.

#### A. EXPERIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL KIDNAPPING

Some of the more well known of these kidnappings, primarily concerning Mexico, deserve mention.

In 1905 one Hartman was kidnapped from Mexican soil by one Felix and delivered to United States officials to stand trial for an offense against the laws of California. The Mexican government protested the trial and demanded Hartman's return to Mexico stating that it was obvious that his seizure was without foundation in view of the fact that the United States had extradited Felix to Mexico to stand trial for the Jiraciter seizure.<sup>12</sup>

In the 1930's one Julia Lopez, then in Mexico, was forced to cross the border into Texas where he was wanted for violating the Harrison Narcotic Act. It was stated that his abduction was planned with the previous arrangement of a United States deputy marshal and a Texas constable. After the Mexican authorities requested extradition of the kidnapers, which request was denied, the Mexican Embassy strenuously requested the return to Mexico of Lopez on the basis that he "was brought into American territory in a manner which constituted an invasion of jurisdiction by American officials committed in Mexican territory."<sup>13</sup>

Back in the 1800's Mexico had occasion to register an official complaint against the invasion of its territory by six armed men in pursuit of one Jesus Boland. The Mexican minister asked the United States to issue instructions "to prevent the future repetition of acts no less disagreeable than offensive to the sovereignty of the United States of Mexico."<sup>14</sup>

Our relations with Latin America improved greatly during the 1930's and 1940's, when the policy of "big stick" diplomacy was formally renounced. But subsequent events, including the Cuban case, have given rise to fears in Latin America that aspects of "big stick" diplomacy were being resurrected to again.

Our relations with our Canadian neighbors have not been without several incidents of irregular return of persons which has aroused ill-feeling and tension.<sup>15</sup> The Mexican pattern is also paralleled in our relations with other Latin American countries.<sup>16</sup> Incidents involving the inviolability of territorial sovereignty have also occurred between European countries and the United States.<sup>17</sup>

On the other hand, our government has emphatically and quite rightly protested any violation of United States territorial sovereignty for the purpose of abduction of a person, whether by an old imperial power during the period America was growing,<sup>18</sup> by our Mexican neighbor,<sup>19</sup> or by other countries.<sup>20</sup>

### B. EXTRADITION TREATIES

These incidents provide the living background to the consistent pattern that has emerged from the conflict between the principle of respect for territorial sovereignty and the doctrine of self-help which has allowed the United States to assert jurisdiction over a person it has kidnapped from another country. The principle of territorial sovereignty has been embodied in solemn extradition treaties and numerous statements affirming the right to asylum.

The Extradition treaty represents, in an advanced and formalized sense, the recognition by the contracting parties of the importance of abiding by certain rules and procedure to protect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of the nations involved. The extradition treaty transforms what was a matter of comity and discretion into "a matter of duty, and the measure of that duty is the treaty." 21 Extradition treaties by our country may be traced back to article 27 of the Jay treaty with Great Britain on November 19, 1794. The first treaty wholly devoted to extradition was made with France on November 9, 1843. Since then we have executed treaties with almost every nation in the Western Hemisphere. Our courts have long recognized the status of the extradition treaty as part of the supreme law of the land and that obedience to its mandate is necessary to effectuate its policy. See, for example, United States v. Rauscher, 119 U.S. 467; United States v. Holligan, 74 F.2d 220, 221 (C.A. 2); Bonifaz v. State, 234 S.W. 79 (Ct. of Crim. Appeals of Texas).

If the practice followed the admitted principle so that any violation of territorial sovereignty was promptly and effectively thwarted by refusing to recognize the jurisdiction of the offending nation that had participated in the international kidnapping over the kidnapped person, the problem of international kidnapping would be minimized. In obtaining this result, the right of sovereignty is conserved by precisely determining the only conditions and limitations under which the fugitive shall be delivered up and by which a nation shall obtain valid jurisdiction over the person. 22 Most important to our present consideration, it would wipe away an area of distrust and tension by taking the profit out of the state supported international kidnapping by forbidding the kidnapping nation from asserting jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive.

### C. CRITICISM OF THE DOCTRINE OF KER V. ILLINOIS

But, the anomalous situation has arisen that such international kidnapping does not deprive the nation of jurisdiction over the kidnapped fugitive. The case of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436, involving the kidnapping of one Ker from Lima, Peru, to the United States and his trial therein for larceny, is generally regarded as

establishing the concept that irregular removal of the fugitive involving a violation of territorial sovereignty and disregard of treaty obligations does not deprive the abducting nation of jurisdiction.

This doctrine has been the subject of extended and bristling criticism. The criticism has fundamentally been directed at the result of the *Ker* case in the abrogation of solemn treaty commitments and equal and fair relations between nations on an international law basis. The most thorough expression of the policy behind the inviolability of territorial sovereignty which must override and set aside the *Ker* doctrine is presented in the "Draft Convention of Jurisdiction With Respect to Crime" prepared by the special Harvard Law School Research In International Law.<sup>23</sup> Both the proposed extradition provision on the lack of jurisdiction in the irregular seizure situation and the comment in support thereof eloquently present the role that such a rule would play in creating better relations between the United States and our Latin American neighbors by firmly committing ourselves to the faithful observance of international obligations. We take the liberty of quoting extensively from the Draft Convention.

"Art. 16. Apprehension In Violation of International Law.

In exercising jurisdiction under this Convention, no State shall prosecute or punish any person who has been brought within its territory or a place subject to its authority by recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures."

COMMENT

(1) "...The principle... is in part a restatement of existing practice and in part a reconciliation of conflict between contemporary doctrines. It is believed that its inclusion in a comprehensive convention in the subject of international penal competence is indicated by the most persuasive considerations of policy.

"It is everywhere agreed, of course, that 'recourse to measures in violation of international law or international convention' in obtaining custody of a person charged with crime entails an international responsibility which must be discharged by the release or restoration of the person taken, indemnification of the injured State, or otherwise. It is not everywhere agreed that there may be no prosecution or punishment in reliance upon custody thus obtained 'without first obtaining the consent of the State or States whose rights have been violated by such measures.' Thus the present article assures an additional and highly desirable sanction for international law in the matter of recovery of fugitives from criminal justice. It removes such of the incentive to such irregular or illegal recoveries as have been the source of international friction in the past. [C.O.] It provides an added incentive for recourse to regular methods in securing custody of fugitives. And if, peradventure, the custody of a fugitive has been obtained by unlawful methods, the present article indicates an appropriate



7

procedure for correcting what has been done and removing the bar to prosecution and punishment. The desirability of such a provision in a convention which embodies a comprehensive statement of the broad penal competence supported by contemporary practice would seem to require no emphasis." 623-24

(4) "It will be seen that the practical effect of the Anglo-American rule... is that the national law lends no support whatever to the observance of admitted international obligations. On the contrary, it takes advantage of an admitted violation of international obligation to proceed with the prosecution and punishment of a person of whom custody has been illegally obtained." 630

The outstanding international law authorities have joined in the criticism by appealing to the overriding principles of international law and justice. Professor Edwin D. Dickinson has stated:

"If the person or thing which is the subject of controversy has been brought within reach of the court's process by a breach of treaty or international law, the court should approve no arbitrary or face-saving distinctions. The court is an arm of the nation and its jurisdiction can rise no higher, by virtue of process served within the territory, than the jurisdiction of the nation which it represents. If there was no jurisdiction in the nation to make the original seizure or arrest, there should be no jurisdiction in the court to subject to the nation's law. In terms of American precedents, this means that the underlying principle of United States v. Rauscher is correct and that the distinction attempted in Ker v. Illinois is arbitrary, unsound, and should be repudiated;..." 24

It may be noted that the element of urgency that may sometimes be involved in this area can never serve as a bona fide reason for blatantly violating the territorial sovereignty of another nation. The principle violated is of such importance, particularly in securing good relations between the United States and its neighbors, that it overrides other considerations. Further, as a practical matter, provisional detention "in urgent cases" is often supplied by the extradition treaty provided that "the provisional arrest shall be made according to the rules established by the laws of the country of which extradition is requested." 25

The Ker policy reflects a political legacy and diplomatic approach of the United States government which is most harmful, which has become outdated, which has been previously renounced, and which should be abandoned.

D. THE SOBELL CASE

As we have pointed out in the introduction our interest in this matter stems, in part, from the role that we believe self-help or international kidnapping played in the trial of Morton Sobell. It has been and is the contention of Morton Sobell that the United States was a party to and participated in his unlawful seizure from Mexican territory and his subsequent removal to and prosecution in the United States. It has further been, and is, his contention that the Mexican Government never consented to or participated in the abduction and, in fact, agents of the United States were informed of Mexico's objections to the invasion of its sovereignty. Further, it is contended that the irregular return was a clear violation of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. 26

The abduction was squarely raised by Sobell in an application in the nature of habeas corpus (technically an application under Title 28 United States Code Section 2255). To our consternation and misgiving, the government never squarely answered these contentions on the merits. Rather, it rested on the criticized doctrine of the Ker case. Thus, the Sobell case presents a full-blown example of the type of situation that has and continues to cause suspicion and distrust of the United States. One may well ask why has the United States insisted on resting on the dry technical basis of the Ker case rather than fulfilling its duty to conform to international law and treaty obligations. As long as the United States insists on applying the Ker case, at the price of the territorial sovereignty of sister nations and in abrogation of extradition treaties, the suspicion persists that international kidnapping is indeed utilized by our country. In fact, the circumstances surrounding Sobell's return to the United States have aroused much feeling in Mexico. An official inquiry was made. Various newspaper articles appeared castigating the United States for the abduction and refusal to meet Sobell's charges. Protests have been registered by prominent Mexicans. Clearly, all these factors operate to the injury of the United States' name and interests in Mexico and all of Latin America.

The Sobell case provided and provides a dramatic vehicle for an affirmative declaration by our country that we will not tolerate the unlawfulness of international kidnapping, that the territorial sovereignty of our neighbors will not be violated and that treaty obligations are to be scrupulously observed. Such an affirmation of fundamental principles could have been readily achieved by accepting the principle that international kidnapping of an individual in violation of international law and in disregard of treaty obligations does not vest jurisdiction in the United States over the abducted person. Accepting that principle, the United States could have then preserved its jurisdiction by meeting the issues on the merits, particularly whether agents or representatives of the United States participated in the abduction.

The Sobell case would provide a uniquely opportune occasion for our adoption of the above fundamental principles. The very publicity given to this case, the partisanship which it roused in a period of

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great emotionalism, and the international support that Morton Sobell has received--all have kept this case in the spotlight. By identifying our country with the principles of territorial sovereignty and respect for treaty obligations, we assert the primacy of these elements which are indispensable for a successful good neighbor policy over all other considerations.

Finally, until we have proved by deeds that the sovereignty of our Latin American neighbors cannot be violated even when we deem the individual sufficiently "important" to warrant his abduction we have not accorded the Latin American nations the respect for their territorial sovereignty which is the rock-bottom guarantee for the development of friendly relations between nations. Those who have been actively engaged in securing justice for Morton Sobell present his case as a striking example of the invasion of the territorial sovereignty of Mexico and a golden opportunity to destroy the ill-feeling toward our country exhibited in Latin America by using his case to repudiate the doctrine of Ker v. Illinois and firmly commit the United States to the faithful observance of sovereignty and treaty obligations.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we respectfully request the Senate Committee to direct a part of its deliberations and investigations to the effect that the doctrine of the Ker case, permitting the assertion of jurisdiction over the person of a fugitive who has been kidnapped from another country, has had upon our relations with Latin American countries. We do not intend or imply that this Committee should review the Sobell case or make any findings thereon which is strictly the function of our Judiciary. Rather, we do urge that the paramount issues of foreign policy and international relations be used as a yardstick in determining whether the Ker doctrine has been detrimental to the best interests of the United States, as we believe it has. The question of corrective legislation with respect to the Ker doctrine is a paramount issue. In coming to grips with this issue, the Committee should judge both the protests that have been raised concerning the circumstances surrounding Morton Sobell's return to the United States and the benefits to be obtained by rectifying, by legislation or other authorized means, the violation of territorial sovereignty that occurred. These benefits go straight to the heart of our relations with our Latin American neighbors. In the diligent discharge of the obligation to our country and to its position as a moral and political leader in the world, we dare not disregard these benefits.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, to M. Ternant, French Minister, May 15, 1793; II Moore, Digest of International Law.
2. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State, to Mr. Anthony St. John Baker, Dec. 6, 1815, MS Notes to Foreign Legations II, 113; II Moore, Digest of International Law.
3. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 329; Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, to Mr. Weri, Sept. 27, 1845, MS Inst. Brazil, XV 119.
4. Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, to Mr. Roberts, May 3, 1881, 137 MS Dom Let 326; IV Moore, Digest of International Law.
5. See II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 289-298.
6. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 366; see also the incident of the Confederate cruiser Florida, seized in October 1864 by the Union ship Wachusett in the port of Bahia, Brazil. Secretary of State Seward conceded the violation of Brazilian territorial waters and announced the proposed court-martial of the Wachusett personnel, dismissal of the United States consul who advised the attack, release of the parties on the Florida, and a salute to the Brazilian flag. Moore, ibid., at 367; see Dana & Wheaton, Sec. 430, note 209.
7. Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Bragg, Minister to Mexico, April 26, 1868, MS Inst. Mexico, XXII 189.
8. II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 370; For. Rel. 1893, 448, 449, 450, 452, 453.
9. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, pp. 282-289.
10. See, for example, the correspondence between Secretary of State Lansing and Ambassador Bonillas concerning the entrance of American forces into Mexico in 1919 to pursue the bandits of two American aviators who had landed in Mexico. Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Bonillas, Aug. 28, 1919, MS Dept of State, file 812.0144/151; Senor Bonillas to Mr. Lansing, Sept. 23, 1919, ibid., 812.0144/184.
11. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, to Mr. Freadhead, Minister to Switzerland, Oct. 31, 1894, For. Rel. 1894, 674.
12. II Moore, Digest of International Law, at 321.
13. The Mexican Embassy to the Department of State (aide-memoire), Apr. 12, 1935, MS Dept. of State, file 211.12 Hernandez, Tomas/152; quoted in IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224-225.

14. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 379; For. Rel. 1893, 455, 456, 462, 466, 467.
15. See, for example, the answer of Secretary of State Seward to the protest of the arrest of a United States Army deserter by a United States Army officer "within unquestioned Canadian territories of Great Britain." The Secretary of State admitted the violation of sovereignty and informed the British Government that the officer making the arrest would be discharged from the service and the captured deserter would be discharged from his enlistment. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, April 15, 1863, 60 MS Dom. Let. 231.  
 In Oct. 1872, Britain protested the seizure and abduction of a United States citizen in Ontario, Canada. When the protest was received "immediate steps were at once taken to have him returned to the authorities and jurisdiction of Canada." I Moore, Extradition, Sec. 190, pp. 283-284.
16. See, for example:  
 a. Panama: In 1915 one Bermudez was seized in Panama by United States Canal Zone police and brought to United States to stand trial. The Panama Government demanded his return and the United States acceded to the demand as a matter of comity. II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 311-312.  
 In 1933 the American-Panamanian Claims Comm. allowed a claim against the United States when Guillermo Colonje was induced by a Canal Zone detective to leave Panama and come into the Canal Zone where he was immediately arrested and detained. The case was subsequently noll prossed. II Hackworth, Ibid., 313.  
 b. Brazil: Seizure of Confederate ship and crew by Union cruiser in the port of Bahia, Brazil in October 1864. II Moore, Digest of International Law, 367.  
 c. Peru: Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436.
17. See, for example:  
 a. Spain: When it was alleged that an Algerian sloop was captured by the United States off the coast of Spain, Secretary of State Monroe, in response to protest, wrote to the Spanish ministry that if the jurisdiction of Spain had been infringed, the brig would no longer be detained. Mr. Monroe, Secretary of State to the Chev. de Onis, Span. Min., Feb. 7, 1816, MS, Notes to For. Leg. II, 128.  
 b. Great Britain: England, in 1891, refused the request of Secretary of State Elaine, to arrest a person who had escaped from jail at Constantinople and who was then supposed to be on his way from New York to England. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 280.  
 In 1894 the English authorities refused to allow a detective who had a United States Department of State arrest warrant for a person accused of violating the laws of New York to board a ship of the Hamburg-American Line. The boat was to touch Southampton. IV Moore, Ibid., 284.

18. See the case of Juan Garcia, a political refugee from Spanish Cuba who had escaped to New Orleans. In 1849 it was reported that he was kidnapped from New Orleans, by order of the Spanish or Cuban government and returned to Havana. Secretary of State Clayton informed the American Consul in Havana to investigate and if the story was verified that "the Spanish authorities ... had been concerned in so gross an outrage upon the sovereignty of the United States to demand ... the prompt surrender of the person in question, in order that he might be sent back to New Orleans, as well as the punishment of every individual concerned in the crime...." IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 329.

19. See, for example:

In 1911 two Americans, Converse and Blatt, were kidnapped on American territory, by Mexicans including soldiers and brought into Mexico to be held on a charge of sedition. The Department of State addressed a note to Mexico that if the facts as stated were established "The United States Government would be obliged to request that they be immediately returned" and if they had actually committed an extraditable offense "the Mexican Government would naturally possess the right to institute, in accordance with the treaty, regular proceedings for their return to Mexico and trial and punishment." II Hackworth, Digest of International Law, 309-310.

In 1886 one Arresures was arrested in Eagle Pass, Texas, without authority of law, by three Texas sheriffs, on an invalid extradition order. He was taken into Mexico and left with a Mexican police officer, Mondragon. The day after his kidnapping the United States consul asked for his release, without success. The next day Arresures was killed by members of Mondragon's force. Secretary of State Bayard, thereafter, wrote:

"... the fact that he was, at the time of his arrest and abduction, residing on the soil of the United States, would entitle this Government to call upon Mexico for redress. Had the case been presented to this Department in time, it is not doubted that Mexico would have admitted the right of this Government to ask for the prisoner's return; and as that has become impossible, it may be reasonably expected that she will not now deny the only reparation that may be made."

"It is no palliation of Mondragon's guilt that his co-conspirators in the abduction were officials of Texas, who wrongfully used the process of that State to effect the abduction."

Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Mr. Manning, Min. of Mexico, Feb. 26, 1887, MS Inst Mexico XXI 646.

20. See, for example:

a. Canada: The case of Laford who was returned to Illinois when it was revealed that he had been seized in that State and sent to Canada to stand trial without a warrant. IV Moore, Digest of International Law, 224.

The case of Peter Martin, a United States citizen, who had been convicted of various offenses in Laketon, British Columbia. He was being transported through Alaska to a jail in Victoria, B.C. when he assaulted one of his guards. Secretary of State Fish stated that Martin could not be tried for the assault since it was committed on United States territory. Further, if the guards actually passed over United States territory while transporting Martin "they committed, in so doing, a violation of the sovereignty of the United States, which rendered his further detention unjustifiable." II Moore, Digest of International Law, 371.

b. Switzerland: See the case of Constance Madeleine His, an American citizen, who was abducted from New York to Switzerland by her Swiss father. The United States protested the abduction and requested the child's return. Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1894, pp. 648-650.

21. Foreign Relations, 1890, pp. 560, 564.
22. See, II Moore, Digest of International Law, p. 757.
23. Printed in 29 Amer. J. of Int'l. Law Supp. (Sec. 2) (July 1935).
24. Dickinson, "Jurisdiction Following Seizure Or Arrest In Violation of International Law," 28 Amer. J. of Int'l. Law 231 (1934).
25. See: Article VII Central American Extradition Convention, 68 Bul. Pan. Amer. Union 416, 420 (June 1934).
26. Treaty on Extradition between the United States and Mexico, signed Feb. 22, 1899, 31 Stat. 1818.

C O P Y

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February 10, 1959

Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs  
Foreign Relations Committee  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, New York, in whose behalf I address you, is vitally concerned in the developments and maintenance of amicable relations with our neighbors in the western hemisphere, as well as our particular interest in seeking justice in the case of Morton Sobell.

It is our contention that Morton Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico by agents of the United States. We likewise assert that the Government of the United States never squarely answered this contention on the merits, choosing to rest on the oft criticized doctrine of Ker v. Illinois, 119 U.S. 436. The Committee tenders herewith the enclosed memorandum stating its views.

The Committee respectfully requests that its representative be allowed to appear before your Subcommittee in support of the position urged in this memorandum. Will you please advise me at your earliest convenience of your disposition of this request.

Yours very truly,

DANIEL G. MARSHALL

dgm/arr  
enc.



Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs  
Senate Foreign Relations Committee  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has sent me a copy of its memorandum addressed to your inquiry into relations with Latin American countries. I have read the memorandum and my conclusion is that it would be in the public interest for you to give careful consideration to the points which are raised.

Yours truly,

\_\_\_\_\_  
(name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(city and state)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)